




**COUNTY SEATS**  
OF THE  
**NOBLEMEN**  
&  
**GENTLEMEN**  
OF  
**GREAT BRITAIN**  
&  
**IRELAND**





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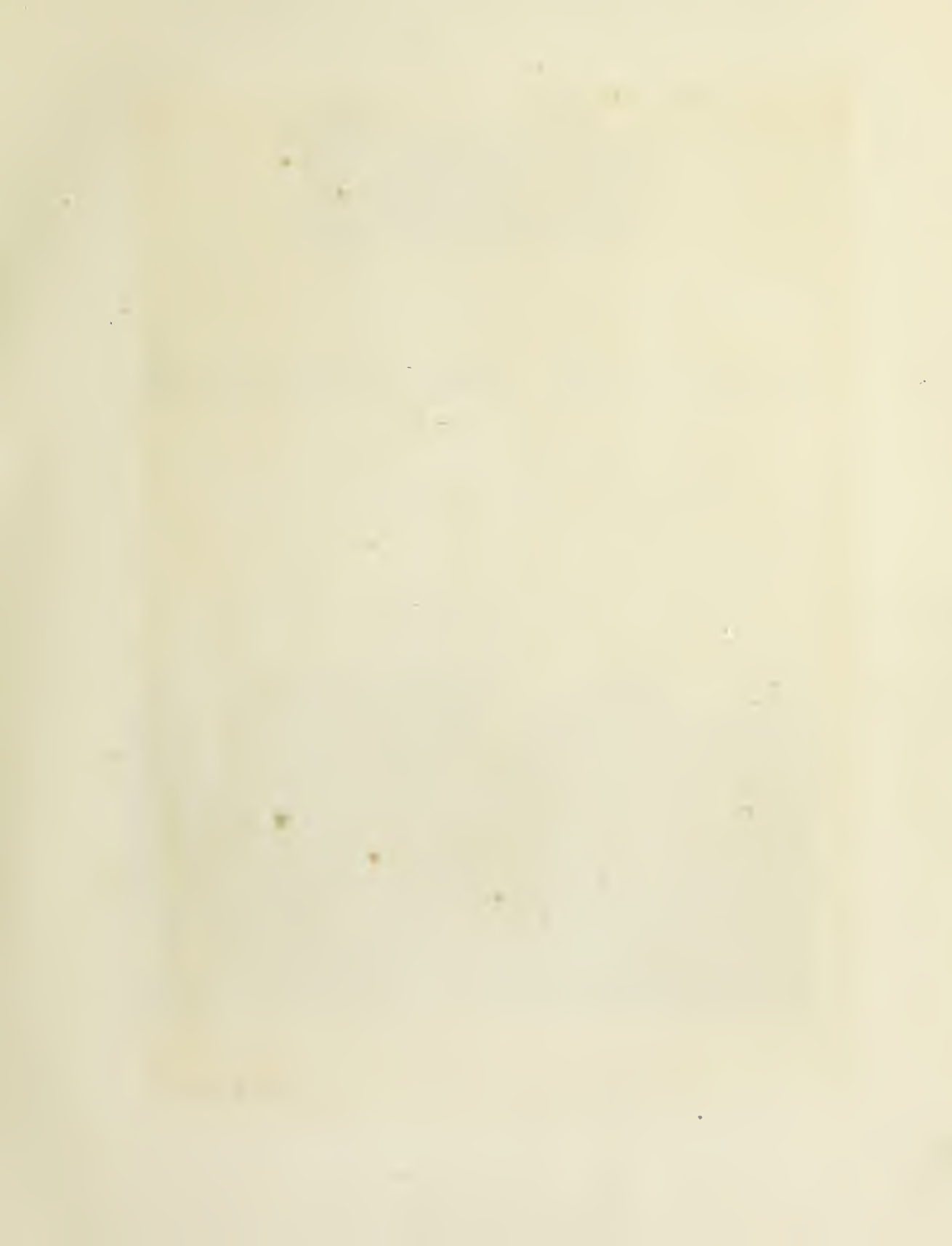






ARNDL CASTLE









A SERIES OF  
PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF



OF  
Noblemen and Gentlemen

OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.



VOL. IV.

LONDON:

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, 69, LUDGATE HILL.  
EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN.





A SERIES OF  
PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF  
SEATS  
OF  
THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.  
WITH DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL LETTERPRESS.

EDITED BY  
THE REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.,  
AUTHOR OF A "HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS," DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VOL. IV.

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# THE COUNTY SEATS.

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## ARUNDEL CASTLE,

NEAR ARUNDEL, SUSSEX.—DUKE OF NORFOLK.

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ARUNDEL CASTLE, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, is supposed to have been built at the beginning of the reign of King Alfred, and the first authentic notice we find of it is that it was bequeathed by that monarch to his nephew Athelm. Some authors have supposed Bevis, from whom one of the towers takes its name, to have been the founder of the Castle of Arundel. Nothing more, however, is known for certainty than that Bevis was Warder at the Gate of the Earls of Arundel, and probably this tower was built for his reception. The next historical notice to be found of Arundel Castle, is in a grant made of it soon after the Norman Conquest by King William to Roger de Montgomery, created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who repaired it. In "Doomsday Book" it is described in the territory of Earl Roger, as a "Castle," which is the only notice of a castle in that survey.

This old fortress suffered considerably during the Great Rebellion, and remained in a ruinous condition until the year 1791, when the then Duke of Norfolk restored a great part of it in the ancient style, and expended a considerable sum on it every year until his death. To complete the alterations, it became necessary to take down some of the most interesting parts of the building, but in many places the original walls were built upon, and considerable taste and judgment were evinced by his Grace in the selection of plans and materials.

The entrance gateway, anciently fortified by a drawbridge and portcullis, was built by Richard Fitz-Alan, in the reign of Edward the First, and was repaired and restored by the fifth Earl.

The domestic offices occupy the whole of the ground-floor, around a spacious court; over these is a magnificent library, in imitation of the aisle of a Gothic cathedral, (the ornaments of which are taken from the cloisters at Gloucester and St. George's, Windsor,) one hundred and seventeen feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The ceiling, columns, etc., are entirely of mahogany. The library is calculated to contain ten thousand volumes.

The Great Hall, called the Baron's Hall, was begun in 1806, and is seventy-one feet by thirty-five, and thirty-six feet high, the roof being of Spanish chestnut curiously wrought, and the plan taken from Westminster, Eltham, and Crosby Halls. There is a series of stained glass windows, portraying the figures of some of the Barons from whom the Duke of Norfolk is descended, the heads of which are portraits of members of the Howard family. The window at the end of the hall represents King John signing Magna Charta.

The dining-room is a large and handsome apartment, having at one end a window of painted glass, representing Charles Howard, tenth Duke of Norfolk, and his Duchess, in the character of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, at a banquet. At the opposite end is an orchestra, and over the door is an imitation of basso-relievo, by Le Brun, of Adam and Eve in Paradise.

Some of the walls, together with the Keep, are all that now remain of the ancient Castle of Arundel. The Keep is a circular stone tower, sixty feet in diameter, and is the most perfect in England.

At the time of the Great Rebellion Arundel Castle was first in the hands of the Parliament, but was taken from them, after sustaining a siege of three days, by Lord Hopton. Sir William Waller regained possession of it for the Parliament, with equal facility, about six months after. The famous Chillingworth acted as engineer on this occasion.

The descendants of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, to whom, as above stated, this castle had been granted by the Conqueror, did not long keep possession of it; for in the reign of Henry the First, Robert de Bellesme, who sided with Robert, Duke of Normandy, in laying claim to the English crown, was, in consequence, deprived of all his honours, and outlawed by the reigning monarch. After this, the king settled the castle on Adeliza, his second queen, as part of her dower, and here she continued to reside during the remainder of her life. Upon the accession of King Stephen, Adeliza, refusing to countenance his usurpation, received the Empress Matilda into her castle of Arundel, wherein she was closely besieged by Stephen. There was an air of gallantry mixed with the warlike proceedings of this period, scarcely to be expected; and upon this occasion, intimation being given to Stephen that the Dowager Queen had received the Empress upon terms of hospitality, rather than of hostility against him, Stephen suspended the siege, allowed Matilda to go forth, and gave her a safe conduct to Bristol. Adeliza afterwards married William de Albini, one of the most accomplished men of his age.

Thus coming into the family of Albini, Arundel Castle continued in their possession until the death of Hugh, the last male heir, in 1243, when his estates were divided among his four sisters. In consequence of this division the castle and manor of



Arundel went to Isabel, wife of John Fitz-Alan, who thereupon assumed the title of Earl of Arundel.

Edmund, fourth Earl of Arundel in descent from John Fitz-Alan, forfeited all the honours and estates of his family, in consequence of having joined the Barons in their opposition to the favourites of King Edward the Second, which was considered an act of rebellion. The king afterwards made a grant of Arundel Castle to Edmund Woodstock, his uncle. The act of attainder was, however, reversed upon the accession of Edward the Third, and Richard Fitz-Alan, son of the last possessor, was reinstated in the family title and estates.

The Earls of Arundel, from their influence, were led to participate in all the principal events of English history. Richard, Earl of Arundel, was accused of joining in a conspiracy to dethrone Richard the Second, and, being found guilty of high treason, was beheaded. The estates of this unfortunate nobleman were confiscated, and given as a reward for services to the Earl Marshal, on whose testimony the Earl of Arundel had been convicted. But this act of attainder was soon after reversed by Henry the Fourth, and the son, Thomas Fitz-Alan, recovered possession of the family estates. This nobleman died without issue in 1415, when the castle devolved upon his cousin, Sir John Fitz-Alan, commonly called Sir John Arundel. About this time a dispute arose respecting the title of Earl of Arundel. The contending parties were this Sir John Arundel, who claimed a seat in the Upper House in right of his tenure of the castle, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who preferred the claim. Judgment was given in favour of the former, and an Act of Parliament was passed to the effect that the possession of this castle and honour conferred the dignity of Earl without creation. The last male heir of the Fitz-Alans, who died in the reign of Elizabeth, left an only daughter, who married Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and thus conveyed the earldom and estate into that distinguished family, in which they have ever since remained.

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The ancient family of Howard is derived, according to Dugdale, from an eminent judge of that name, who was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from the year 1297 to 1308, and who had large estates in the county of Norfolk.

Anything like a detailed account of the long line of representatives of the name from that date to the present day would be quite beyond the limits to which I am confined in these pages. The mere names of the heads of the family in succession are all that I have space for; as follows:—

WILLIAM HOWARD, the above-named judge.

SIR JOHN HOWARD, Knight.

SIR JOHN HOWARD, Knight.

SIR JOHN HOWARD, Knight.

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, Knight.

SIR JOHN HOWARD, Knight, summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard, and afterwards created EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND and DUKE OF NORFOLK, June 28th., 1483, his son and heir being at the same time elevated to the Peerage as EARL OF SURREY. He

was a leading Yorkist, and fought on the side of Richard at Bosworth Field, with whom he fell in the battle, disdaining to attend to a warning set upon his gate the evening before,—

“Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,  
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.”

He was attainted by Parliament, November 7th., 1485, when all his honours became forfeited; as was also his son,

THOMAS HOWARD, (EARL OF SURREY,) who however, after being imprisoned in the Tower for three years, was restored to the Dukedom, etc., and installed a Knight of the Garter. His elder son,

THOMAS HOWARD, third Duke, was also attainted in 1546, but restored in 1553, and also installed a Knight of the Garter. He was followed (his son, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, having been tyrannically executed by Henry the Eighth,) by his grandson, son of the Earl,

THOMAS HOWARD, fourth Duke. He too was executed for high treason, on account of his connection with Mary Queen of Scots, and all his honours were of course forfeited, but his son,

PHILIP HOWARD, (Earl of Arundel,) also attainted, inherited in right of his mother the feudal Earldom of Arundel, as owner of Arundel Castle, the possession of which conveys the title with it. His only son,

THOMAS HOWARD, Earl of Arundel, born July 7th., 1592, was restored by James the First to the Earldom of Surrey, and the other titles his father had forfeited.

HENRY FREDERICK HOWARD, EARL OF ARUNDEL, who had been summoned to Parliament as BARON MOWBRAY.

THOMAS HOWARD, fifth DUKE OF NORFOLK, (restored to the title by Act of Parliament in 1664.)

HENRY HOWARD, sixth Duke, created BARON HOWARD and EARL OF NORWICH, and also Earl Marshal of England.

HENRY HOWARD, K.G., seventh Duke.

THOMAS HOWARD, eighth Duke.

EDWARD HOWARD, ninth Duke.

CHARLES HOWARD, tenth Duke.

CHARLES HOWARD, eleventh Duke.

BERNARD EDWARD HOWARD, twelfth Duke.

HENRY CHARLES HOWARD, thirteenth Duke.

HENRY GRANVILLE HOWARD, fourteenth Duke, who took the name of Fitzalan before that of Howard.

HENRY FITZALAN HOWARD, fifteenth Duke.





ENTON HOUSE.







# EXTON HOUSE,

NEAR OAKHAM, RUTLANDSHIRE.—EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH.

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EXTON HOUSE is situated upon the edge of a noble park containing one thousand five hundred acres of land, three hundred of wood, and eighty of water. The park is well stocked with deer. In the centre of it is Tunnelly Wood, and a ride through it is called the Queen of Bohemia's Ride.

The new hall, which is about one hundred and fifty yards from the site of the old family residence, the south-east wing of which was destroyed by fire in 1810, is a large Elizabethan mansion, built at various periods since the year 1811. It was commenced first of all by Sir Gerard Noel, Bart., as a sort of temporary residence until the ravages of the fire in 1810 could be made good again; but as time went on, building after building was added to the new edifice, and finally, in 1851-2, the then Earl considerably enlarged it at a cost of several thousand pounds. The mansion is of freestone, and contains a main building in three compartments, the lower part of which consists of a fine drawing-room, ante drawing-room, dining-room flanked at each end by an octagonal turret surmounted with a pinnacle, and there is a west wing placed a little backward with a turret similar to those in front. In this part of the building is a billiard room, and the access to this part of the house is by a vestibule, ornamented on both sides with good family pictures. The hall and grand staircase are extremely handsome. There is a well stocked library, which occupies two rooms. The upper part of the house contains about forty bedrooms, and the domestic offices form a square in the rear of the building.

The view from the south front of the house is charming, the ruins of the picturesque old hall, with its grand gables, beautiful chimneys, and ivy-clad walls, and the magnificent village church, are the principal objects at first sight, and the scene is much heightened by the water and the noble trees adorning its banks, the prettily laid out gardens and terraces, all adding to the charm of a scene which cannot fail to delight the eye of all lovers of the picturesque.

The chapel at the east end of the house is cruciform in plan, with an apse, an aisle, and sacristy on the north side, and a north porch to the nave: it is well lighted by windows in the plinth of the superstructure. The style of architecture is that which prevailed in England at the latter end of the thirteenth century, and it combines and contrasts well with that of the mansion.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Exton belonged to the Countess Judith,

who married Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. Their heiress, Maude, married David, King of Scotland. From him Exton passed to the Bruces: afterwards to the Greens, Culpeppers, and Harringtons, who held it for five generations.

Sir Baptist Hicks, Knight, bought it in the reign of James the First, and in 1628 he passed it to his son, Viscount Campden. Dying without issue, the estates and titles devolved to Edward Noel, first Baron Noel of Ridlington, whose grandson was created Earl of Gainsborough in 1682. On the death of Henry, sixth Earl of Gainsborough, without issue, 1768, his titles became extinct, and he left his property to his nephew, Gerard Noel Edwards, who in 1798 became Sir Gerard Noel, Baronet. The Honourable Charles Noel Noel succeeded to Exton after the death of his father, Sir G. Noel, and was Baron Barham in right of his mother, and was created Earl of Gainsborough and Viscount Campden in the year 1841. His son, Sir Charles George Noel, succeeded to the estates upon the death of his father, June 10th., 1866.

---

The ancestor of the Earls of Gainsborough was — Noel, who came, with his wife Celestria, into England with William the Conqueror in 1066. His son Robert had, in the reign of Henry the First, a grant of the greater part of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln. William the Conqueror had previously granted to his father, for his services, the manors of Ellenhall, Wiverstone, Podmore, etc., in Staffordshire.







ROLLESTON HALL





# ROLLESTON HALL,

NEAR BURTON-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.—MOSLEY, BARONET.

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ROLLESTON HALL is situated about a mile from Tutbury Castle.

The site appears to have been occupied as a residence ever since the early part of the reign of King Henry the Third, but the present mansion is almost entirely new, the principal part of the former structure having been destroyed by fire in October, 1871.

The Civil War has left its stamp upon this place, for, on the 25th. of May, 1645, King Charles the First came with his army, under the command of Lord Loughborough, to Tutbury Castle, and some of the soldiers were quartered at Rolleston, under a certain Captain Symonds, who seems to have amused himself by taking notes of the coats of arms in the church, which memoranda are still preserved amongst the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum.

The estate formerly belonged to a family of the name of Rolleston, until it was bought from them by Sir Edward Mosley, Knight, Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, and upon the failure of issue of Sir Edward Mosley, Baronet, (representative of the senior line of the present family,) who married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Grey of Wark, the title became extinct; and his widow marrying Charles, son and heir of Dudley, Lord North, he thereby became possessed of the Rolleston estate and manor, which she had in jointure, and was by special writ summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord North and Grey of Rolleston, in the twenty-fifth year of King Charles the Second.

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The descent of the family is as follows:—

EDWARD MOSLEY, Esq., of Houghead, in the county of Lancaster, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Elcock, Esq., of Hilgate, Cheshire, and had three sons, of whom the youngest,

ANTHONY MOSLEY, Esq., of Ancoats, Lancashire, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Lowe, Esq., of Mile End, in Cheshire, and had a large family, of whom the eldest son,

NICHOLAS MOSLEY, Esq., of Ancoats, married Jane, daughter of John Lever, Esq., of Alkington, in Lancashire, and was succeeded by his son,

OSWALD MOSLEY, Esq., of Ancoats, and Rolleston, in Staffordshire, who married Mary, daughter of Joseph Yates, Esq., of Stanley House, near Blackburn, and dying in advanced age in 1726, left issue, of whom

OSWALD MOSLEY, Esq., of Rolleston Hall and Ancoats, was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1715, and was created a Baronet by George the First, June 18th., 1720. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thornhaugh, Esq., of Fenton, Nottinghamshire, and had issue two sons, of whom the elder,

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BARONET, died unmarried, February 26th., 1757, and was followed by his brother,

THE REV. SIR JOHN MOSLEY, who also died unmarried, when the estates devolved on his cousin,

JOHN PARKER MOSLEY, who then became of Rolleston Hall, and was created a Baronet, March 24th., 1781. He married, April 7th., 1760, Elizabeth, daughter of James Bayley, Esq., of Withington, Lancashire, and had

OSWALD MOSLEY, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, born March 17th., 1761, married, in 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Tonman, Rector of Little Budworth, in Cheshire, and died in his father's lifetime, July 27th., 1789, leaving, with several other children, an eldest son, who succeeded as second Baronet under the new creation, and so became

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BARONET, of Rolleston Hall and Ancoats, born March 27th., 1785, married, January 31st., 1804, to Sophia Anne, second daughter of Sir Edward Every, Baronet, of Egginton, by whom he had three sons, of whom the second,

SIR TONMAN MOSLEY, BARONET, born July 19th., 1813, an officer in the Enniskillen Dragoons, married February 4th., 1847, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick, Derbyshire, and had three sons, the eldest being

OSWALD MOSLEY, Esq.











# LUMLEY CASTLE,

NEAR CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM.—EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

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I HAVE already stated in a previous volume of this work that Sir Bernard Burke had obligingly given me leave to make whatever use I pleased of his valuable collections as published by him, and the following account is accordingly made use of from his:—

“This castle stands on a fine eminence bounded upon the north by Lumley beck, or brook, and rising gradually on the east and west sides from the river Wear. The east front, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, is close upon the brow of a deep, well-wooded ravine, a terrace only intervening between the castle and the dell, through which the Lumley beck winds its way to the river just mentioned. At one time this terrace was guarded by a curtain-wall.

The chief entrance to the castle is at the west front, by a double flight of steps, leading to a broad and lofty platform, commanding a splendid prospect. It occupies the centre span between the towers—an extent of ninety-four feet. The whole front is no less than one hundred and seventy-five feet. Over the centre of the gateway are two small escutcheons, the dexter charged with a fleur-de-lis, and the sinister with a rose. From these depend two long strings of armorial shields, nine from the lily, and as many from the rose, including all the matches in the family from Linulph to John, Lord Lumley. On the flanking or projecting towers, upon each side of this armorial gateway, are two tablets of black marble, one inscribed with the family motto, *Murus aeneus conscientia sana*; the other inscription is effaced; beneath are two marble fountains. Three stages of masonry rise above each other, their mullioned windows heavily barred with iron, and a noble gatehouse projects from the centre of this part of the building, guarded by overhanging turrets, and a machiolated gallery. Above the gate are six shields with armorial bearings, three and three, deeply carved in stone with their crests; the date of its alteration by Sir Ralph Lumley was in the reign of Richard II., when he obtained licence from the king (in 1389) as well as from Bishop Skirlaw, to repair his castle, build a wall with mortar and stone, and strengthen the former structure. It would seem that the original fabric had been erected by Sir Robert Lumley in the time of Edward I., and enlarged by his son, Sir Marmaduke.”

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This ancient family derives its origin from  
OSBERT DE LUMLEY, whose son was



LIULPH, a nobleman living in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who was murdered by one Leoferiso, apparently a foreigner, from his name, Chaplain to Walcher, Bishop of Durham, both of whom were soon after murdered themselves by the populace. He married Alghitha, daughter of Alfred, Earl of Northumberland, and their eldest son succeeded as

UGHTRED DE LUMLEY. After him came the following long line of descendants, whose names only my limited space enables me to give.

ROGER DE LUMLEY.

SIR ROBERT DE LUMLEY.

SIR MARMADUKE DE LUMLEY.

ROBERT DE LUMLEY.

SIR RALPH DE LUMLEY, summoned to Parliament from 1384 to 1399. He was, however, attainted for joining in the rebellion of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, and died on the field of battle. His brother,

SIR JOHN DE LUMLEY, LORD LUMLEY, had a son,

THOMAS DE LUMLEY, LORD LUMLEY, who was granted by Parliament a reversal of the attainder of his grandfather. His grandson,

RICHARD, LORD LUMLEY, was summoned to Parliament in 1509. His eldest son,

JOHN, LORD LUMLEY, had an only son,

GEORGE, LORD LUMLEY, implicated in the treason of Lord Darcy, was committed to the Tower and executed. His grandson,

JOHN, LORD LUMLEY, was restored to the forfeited title by an Act of Parliament passed in 1547. His kinsman,

SIR RICHARD LUMLEY, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, as VISCOUNT LUMLEY, of Waterford, July 12th., 1628. He was followed by his grandson,

RICHARD LUMLEY, second VISCOUNT LUMLEY, raised to the Peerage of England May 31st., 1681, as BARON LUMLEY, of Lumley Castle, and created, April 10th., 1689, VISCOUNT LUMLEY AND EARL OF SCARBOROUGH. His eldest son was

RICHARD LUMLEY, second Earl of Scarborough, K.G., at whose decease, unmarried, in 1740, the honours devolved on his brother,

THOMAS LUMLEY, third Earl, K.G., who had assumed the additional name of Saunderson, by Act of Parliament, in 1723, on inheriting the estates of James Saunderson, Earl of Castleton, in Ireland. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by

RICHARD LUMLEY, fourth Earl, whose eldest son,

GEORGE AUGUSTA LUMLEY, fifth Earl, was followed by his brother,

RICHARD LUMLEY, sixth Earl, and he by his next brother,

THE REV. JOHN LUMLEY, seventh Earl, Prebendary of York, who assumed the additional surname of Savile, and whose second surviving son,

JOHN LUMLEY, eighth Earl, was succeeded by

RICHARD GEORGE LUMLEY, ninth Earl of Scarborough, who had, with other issue, a second surviving son,

ALFRED FREDERICK GEORGE BERESFORD LUMLEY, Viscount Lumley, born November 16th., 1857.





RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL.







# RUSHTON HALL,

NEAR KETTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—CLARKE-THORNHILL.

---

RUSHTON HALL was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham about 1527, but apparently was not finished for some few years afterwards, there being later dates on portions of the building.

The house surrounds three sides of a quadrangle, having upon the front a fine Doric screen.

SIR THOMAS TRESHAM was succeeded in his house and estates by his son,

FRANCIS TRESHAM, whose estates were forfeited to the crown on account of the part he took in the Gunpowder Plot.

Rushton then passed into the hands of

SIR WILLIAM COCKAYNE, in whose family it remained till 1823.

W. W. HOPE, Esq., then became possessed of the estate; and in 1854 it was purchased by

MISS THORNHILL, and at her death went to her husband,

W. C. CLARKE-THORNHILL, Esq.

There is a curious building in the grounds of Rushton, about half a mile from the Hall, called the Triangular Lodge, built by Sir Thomas Tresham in 1595. It is very rich in architectural beauty, and is supposed to have been one of the places of meeting for the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot.

I copy the following description of some of the features of the house from Sir Bernard Burke's work:—

“The great hall occupies the south side of the court. It is a spacious room, lighted by mullioned windows, and having a highly ornamented roof that runs up to the entire height of the edifice. The rafters rise with a lofty pitch, connected about the centre of each by tie-beams, and formed into an enormous arch by compassed timbers, springing from the walls. The spandrels are filled with open tracery, every member having an appropriate enrichment, no less light than bold and imposing. At the bottom of the hall is a Doric screen of six engaged columns on pedestals, having two arches of entrance from the parlour, kitchen, battery, etc. Over the entablature of the screen are statues of the Four Cardinal Virtues, with the figure of Charity in the centre. The great gallery, extending to one hundred and twenty-five feet, occupies the whole length of the north wing. It is panelled with oak, and contains the pedigree of the Cockaynes, somewhat defaced by the inroads of

time, but still highly curious and interesting. One room bears the name of the Duke's Chamber, from the tradition of its having been inhabited by the Duke of Monmouth when he was concealed at Rushton by Elizabeth (daughter of Sir Francis Tresham) the second Vicountess Cullen, and one of the beauties at the Court of Charles II. But the most curious, as well as the most ancient part of the building, is a small oratory leading from the great staircase containing a representation, in basso relievo, of the Crucifixion, composed of numerous characters, with a Latin inscription in gold characters.

A peculiar interest attaches to that portion of the grounds called *the wilderness*. It is there that Dryden is said to have composed his poem of 'The Hind and Panther;' and it perhaps acquires a yet deeper significance from the fact that the alcove, built amongst its thickets, commands a distant view of *Naseby Field*. The circumstance is thus recorded upon a tablet in the alcove by Dr. Bennett, late Bishop of Cloyne:—

"Where yon blue field scarce meets our straining eyes,  
A fatal name for England—Naseby lies."

It was in a summer house at Newton—belonging to another branch of the Tresham family—that the framers of the Gunpowder Plot used to concoct their plans."

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THOMAS TRUESDALE CLARKE, Esq., of Swakeleys, in the county of Middlesex, married Jane Selina Capel, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Robert Capel, third son of William Anne Capel, fourth Earl of Essex. Their son,

WILLIAM CAPEL CLARKE (THORNHILL,) Esq., J.P., and Captain in the Third Regiment of Fusiliers, assumed the additional surname of Thornhill in consequence of his marriage with Miss Clara Thornhill, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby Hall and Riddleworth Hall, in Yorkshire, and had with other issue,

THOMAS BRYAN CLARKE-THORNHILL, born March 13th., 1857.





PEPER HART







# PEPER HAROW,

NEAR GODALMING, SURREY.—VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

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THE parish of this name is supposed to have been thus called from some ancient proprietor of the name of Pepard or Pipard.

In Domesday Book it is denominated Piperherge, and stated to have been then held by Walter Fitz Other, Castellan of Windsor, and under him again by one Girard.

The manor of Peper Harow continued in his family till his great-grandson,

WALTER DE WINDSOR, who leaving no sons, the property was divided between his two daughters,

CHRISTIAN, married to Duncan de Lascells, and

GUNNORA, the wife of Ralph de Hesdeng. This was in the reign of King John, when the manor appears to have been alienated.

In the time of Henry the Third it was held by

WILLIAM BRANCHE, with whose wife, Joan, it remained till her re-marriage with Peter de Bosted, in the seventh year of the reign of Edward I. The estate appears to have been mortgaged, for it was recovered from the son of the above-named,

SIR NICHOLAS BRANCHE, by

HENRY DE GUELDEFORD, by a writ of *Novel Disseisin*.

It was next possessed by the family of

STOCKTON or STOUGHTON, but again reverted to one of the family of the previous owner, for in the year 1354,

ANDREW BRANCHE died seized of the manor, after him, it came to

THOMAS BRANCHE, who died unmarried in 1361.

SIR BERNARD BROCAS was lord in the forty-third of Edward the Third, and Chamberlain to Anne of Bohemia, the first consort of Richard II, and Master of the Buckhounds, an office hereditary in his family. He died in 1396, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR BERNARD BROCAS, who having engaged in a conspiracy against King Henry IV. together with the Dukes of Exeter and Surrey and the Earls of Salisbury and Gloucester, was arrested at Cirencester, and beheaded on Tower Hill in January, 1400, his estate being escheated to the crown; but his son,

WILLIAM BROCAS, had the forfeited estates restored to him, and they continued with his family till the time of his great grandson, also called

WILLIAM BROCAS, who died in 1506, leaving two daughters coheiresses, one of whom dying unmarried, her share of the property went to her sister, the wife of

RALPH PECKSHALL, Master of the Buckhounds to Edward the Sixth, *jure uxoris*. His son and successor,

SIR RALPH PECKSHALL, died in 1571, leaving four daughters, by whom the property was sold to

HENRY SMITH, Esq., who in 1609 conveyed it to

SIR WALTER COVERT, whose heirs and devisees, in the year 1655, joined in a sale of it to

DENZILL HOLLES, afterwards LORD HOLLES, who had married the widow of Sir Walter Covert. He died in 1680, and on the decease of his grandson,

DENZILL, LORD HOLLES, in 1694, the estate descended to

JOHN, EARL OF CLARE, by whom, under authority of an act of parliament for the purpose, it was conveyed to

PHILIP FROWDE, Esq., Postmaster-General in the reign of Queen Anne, and of him it was purchased, in the year 1713, by

ALAN BRODRICK, afterwards created VISCOUNT MIDLETON, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was followed by

ALAN BRODRICK, second Viscount, one of the Commissioners of Customs, and M.P. for Midhurst. He married, in 1729, Mary, youngest daughter of Algernon, Earl of Essex, by whom he left at his decease in 1747, an only son, his successor,

GEORGE BRODRICK, third Viscount, who married, May 1st., 1752, Albinia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Townshead, and had, with other children,

GEORGE BRODRICK, fourth Viscount, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Brodrick, of Peper Harow, May 28th., 1798. He married first, December 4th., 1776, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, first Earl of Chichester; and secondly, June 13th., 1797, Maria, daughter of Richard Benyon, Esq., of Gildea Hall, in Essex, and had, with five daughters, one son,

GEORGE ALAN BRODRICK, fifth Viscount, born June 10th., 1806, married, May 4th., 1833, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Griffith, and dying without issue, November 1st., 1848, was succeeded by his cousin,

CHARLES BRODRICK, sixth Viscount, born September 14th., 1791, who married, May 5th., 1825, Emma, third daughter of Thomas, twenty-second Lord Despencer, and having no son, but only daughters, was succeeded by his next brother,

THE REV. WILLIAM JOHN BRODRICK, seventh Viscount, Dean of Exeter, and Chaplain to the Queen. Born July 8th., 1798. He married first, March 16th., 1824, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, widow of the Hon. John Perceval, but had no issue. He married, secondly, March 31st., 1829, his first cousin, Harriet, daughter of his uncle George, fourth Viscount, and had, with other children,

WILLIAM BRODRICK, eighth Viscount, J.P. and D.L. for Surrey, Lord High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, and some time M.P. for Mid Surrey, born January 6th., 1830. He married, October 25th., 1853, Augusta Mary, third daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Francis, first Lord Cottesloe, and had with several other children, an eldest son,

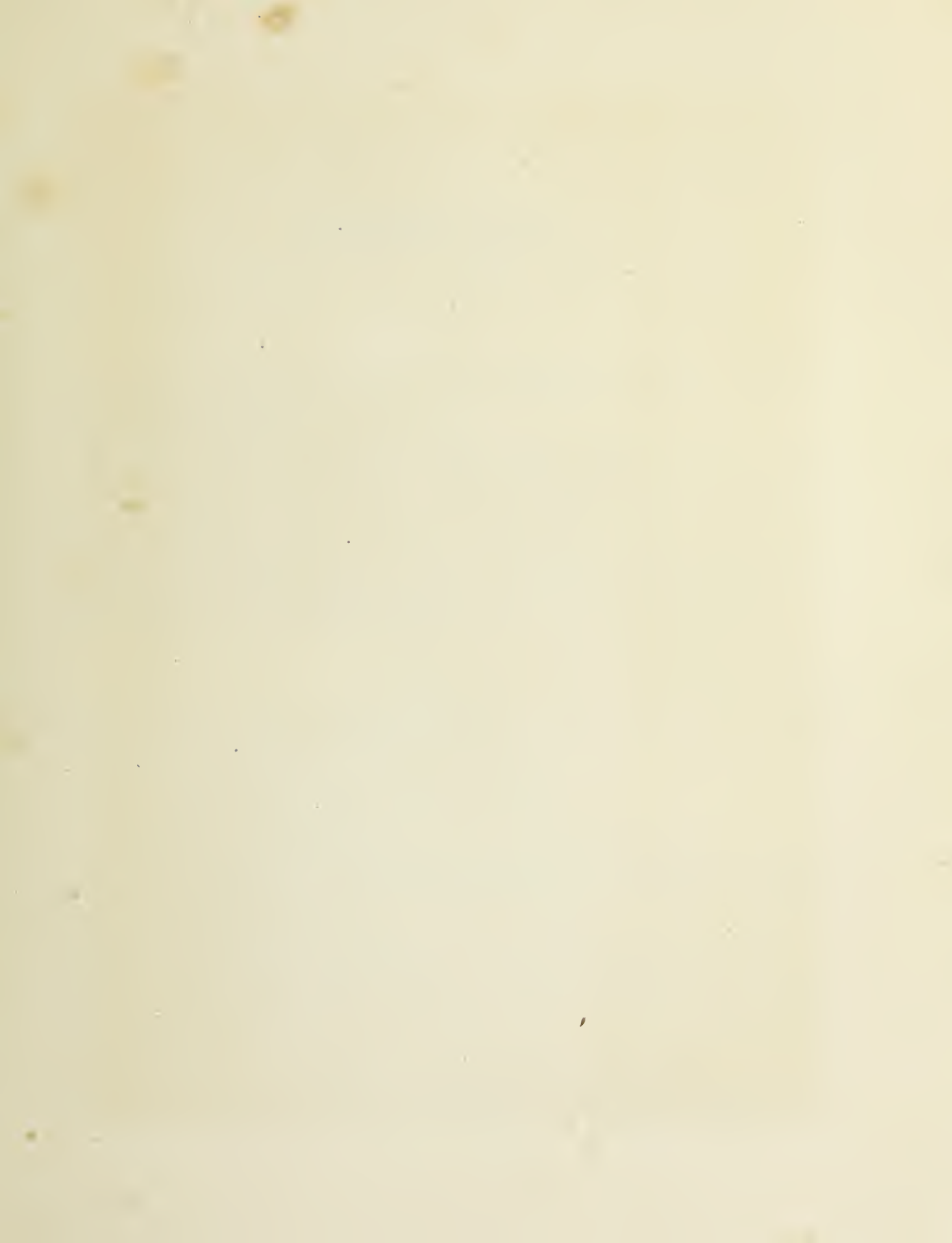
WILLIAM ST. JOHN FREMANTLE BRODRICK, born December 14th., 1856.





CAPERNWRA.







# CAPERNWRAY,

NEAR LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE.—MARTON.

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THIS mansion, which stands about ten miles north-east of Lancaster, contains a good collection of pictures.

The architecture is in the early Tudor style.

The family of Marton was originally seated at Marton Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Shortly subsequent to the Conquest, Paganus de Marton was Lord of East and West Marton, which lordships, with others in Craven, were held by his descendants for several centuries.

Afterwards the Martons moved to the Forest of Bowland, and from thence to the estates they now hold in the above-named county.

Oliver Marton, born in 1668, first held the manor and estate of Capernwray.

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The following is a connected account of the family descent, as given by Sir Bernard Burke in his history of the "Landed Gentry:"—

CHRISTOPHER MARTON, Lord of Marton, was father of

LANCELOT MARTON, whose son,

WILLIAM MARTON, had a successor of the same name,

WILLIAM MARTON. His second son,

OLIVER MARTON, born in 1688, D.L., Recorder, Patron of the Vicarage of Lancaster, and Steward of Lonsdale, married, first, Grace, daughter of — Serle, who died without children, and secondly Jane, daughter of Roger Wilson, Esq., of Casterton, Westmoreland, and their eldest son,

EDWARD MARTON, Esq., of Capernwray, D.L., M.P. for Lancaster, and Steward of Lonsdale, dying without issue, was followed by the fourth surviving son,

THE REV. OLIVER MARTON, LL.B., Patron and Vicar of Lancaster, married Priscilla Anne, daughter and heiress of Admiral Edwards, R.N., and had issue two sons, of whom the elder,

OLIVER MARTON, Esq., of Capernwray, was succeeded by his nephew,

GEORGE MARTON, Esq., of Capernwray Hall and Borwick Hall, J.P., and D.L., M.P. for Lancaster, High Sheriff in 1858, and a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council,

married, in November, 1833, Lucy Sarah, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and had, with other children,

GEORGE BLUCHER HENEAGE MARTON, Esq., J.P., born 1839, who succeeded to Capernwray Hall and Borwick Hall. He married, May 1st., 1866, the Hon. Caroline Gertrude Flower, youngest daughter of Henry, fifth Viscount Ashbrook, and has issue,

George Henry Powys Marton, born April 11th., 1869.

Richard Oliver Marton, born August 19th., 1872.

Augusta Adelaide Cicely Marton.

Lucy Madeline Marton.

Florence Augusta Marton.





BRISTOL GATE







# BULWELL HALL,

NEAR BULWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—COOPER.

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BULWELL HALL, which is a large and handsome stone mansion, is very pleasantly situated upon a commanding eminence about a mile and a half to the west of the village from which it takes its name.

The Hall was built in 1770 by John Newton, Esq., from whose family, at his death, it passed to Mr. Padley, and then to the Rev. Charles Padley, who sold it to Samuel Thomas Cooper, Esq., who considerably enlarged the mansion and improved the surrounding grounds. It then became the residence of Mrs. Cooper, his widow.

Mr. Cooper, who was Lord of the Manor, and also patron of the Rectory of Bulwell, built large and handsome schools of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture. They stand in the main street of the village, and are provided with extensive playgrounds attached to them.

The estate is of considerable extent, and the grounds have the ornament of a small lake, which covers about seven acres in extent, with some fine old timber, and a good deal of ornamental planting, the park, with the woods, occupying over two hundred acres.

There are many fine pictures in the house by ancient and modern masters.

The following is a catalogue of the principal ones in the collection.

Portrait, Rembrandt.

do. do.

Grand Canal—Venice, Canaletti.

Venice, Canaletti.

Landscape, Teniers.

do. do.

Vale of Avoca, Glover.

Adoration of Shepherds, Fergh.

Venus, Albano.

Hall of the Cæsars, Viviani.

Cattle, Rosa da Tivoli.

Boar Hunt, Pietro Valelli.

Magi, Rubens.

Market Place, Onwater.

Landscape, A. W. Williams.  
Sea Piece, Isabey.  
Galileo, Mignard.  
Sherwood Forest, Dawson.  
Portrait of Mrs. Cooper, Buckner.  
St. Francis, Murillo.  
The Crucifixion, Murillo.  
St. Sebastian, Spagnioletti.  
La Tarantula, Painter unknown.  
Auberge, Painter unknown.  
do. do.  
do. do.  
St. Sebastian, Piombino.  
Virgin and Child, Murillo.





BISHOPS COURT.







# BISHOPS COURT,

NEAR STRAFFAN, COUNTY KILDARE, IRELAND.—EARL OF CLONMELL.

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BISHOPS COURT, the seat of the Earl of Clonmell, is handsomely situated in a very extensive demesne, four miles from Naas and twelve from Dublin.

It was built by Lord Ponsonby, and was purchased in the year 1838 from the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, by John Henry, third Earl of Clonmell.

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The family of Lord Clonmell derives from

CAPTAIN THOMAS SCOTT, father of

MICHAEL SCOTT, Esq., who, by his wife, Miss Purcell, of the family of the titular Barons of Loughmoe, of that name, had a son,

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Prime Sergeant of Ireland, between the years 1774 and 1783. In the year 1784 he was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and created, on the 10th. of May in that year, BARON EARLSFORT. On the 18th. of August, 1789, his Lordship was further raised to the dignity of VISCOUNT OF CLONMELL, and to that of EARL OF CLONMELL December 20th., 1793. He married twice. By his first lady, Catherine Anne Maria, daughter of Thomas Mathew, Esq., sister of Francis, first Earl of Llandaff, and widow of P. Roe, Esq., he had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Patrick Lawless, Esq., of Dublin, and had with a daughter, married to John Reginald, Earl of Beauchamp, himself dying May 23rd., 1798, a son,

THOMAS SCOTT, second EARL OF CLONMELL, father, by his wife Henrietta Louisa, daughter of George, second Earl of Brooke and Warwick, of nine children, of whom the eldest,

JOHN HENRY SCOTT, third EARL OF CLONMELL, born January 4th., 1817, married, April 27th., 1838, to the Honourable Anne de Burgh, eldest daughter and coheirress of Ulysses de Burgh, second Lord Downes, by whom he had, with several other children,

JOHN HENRY REGINALD SCOTT, born March 2nd., 1839, fifth EARL AND VISCOUNT OF CLONMELL, and Baron Earlsfort, County of Tipperary, in the Peerage of Ireland, late Lieutenant in the First Life Guards.







HEATON PARK.







# HEATON PARK,

NEAR PRESTWICH, LANCASHIRE.—EARL OF WILTON.

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HEATON PARK is situated about four miles from Manchester, and is a handsome stone structure, built under the superintendence of Wyatt, with columns of the Ionic order and a circular projection in the centre, surmounted by a spacious dome.

On a rising ground at some distance is a round temple, from which very extensive views are obtained over the four adjoining counties of York, Derby, Chester, and Stafford.

The park, which is well wooded and extensive, being about five miles in circumference, is approached by a drive, at the entrance to which is a handsome lodge of the Doric order of architecture.

ADAM DE HETON was the earliest recorded dweller at this place, as mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill." This was in the reign of Henry the Third.

Later on, the estate came into possession of a family of the name of

LANGLEY, from which again it passed, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Langley, to

RICHARD HOLLAND, ESQ., of Denton.

The descendant of this alliance,

EDWARD HOLLAND, ESQ., of Heaton and Denton, left at his decease a sister and sole heiress, Elizabeth, who married

SIR JOHN EGERTON, BART., of Oulton Park, whose great grandson,

SIR THOMAS GREY EGERTON, BART., was created BARON GREY DE WILTON in 1784. His daughter and eventual heiress,

ELEANOR EGERTON, married in April, 1794, Robert, Viscount Grosvenor, of the family of the Marquis of Westminster, whose second son,

THE HON. THOMAS GROSVENOR, inherited by special remainder, at the death of his father in 1814, when the Barony expired, the Earldom and Viscounty of GREY DE WILTON, while the Baronetcy passed in due course to the Egerton family.

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The family of Grosvenor is of French extraction, as already stated in a previous volume of this work.

SIR RICHARD GROSVENOR, Knight, was created a Baronet February 23rd., 1621-2.

The seventh successor of the title after him was elevated to the peerage, April the 8th., 1761, as Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the County Palatine of Chester, and further advanced to the dignities of Viscount Belgrave and Earl Grosvenor July 5th., 1784. He was great grandfather of the first Duke of Westminster.





DRUMLANRIG CASTLE.







# DRUMLANRIG CASTLE,

DUMFRIESSHIRE, SCOTLAND.—DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

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THIS magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleuch is situated in the parish of Durisdeer, on a knoll of rising ground on the right bank of the river Nith, and for several miles forms an attractive feature in the rich and varied landscape of the picturesque vale through which that river flows.

The Castle is a hollow square, four stories high, surmounted with turrets at the angles. From the inner court staircases ascend at the angles in semicircular towers. On the architraves of the windows and doors is a profuse adornment of hearts and stars, the arms of the Douglasses.

The main front is towards the north, but the building has also a noble appearance to the east, combining on each side the aspects of strength and beauty. The architecture is of a Gothic character. This huge castle occupied ten years in building, and was completed in 1689, the year after the Revolution. William, first Duke of Queensberry, planned and completed it, expending upon it enormous sums of money. A defaced portrait of William the Third is still a memorial of this building having been occupied by the Highlanders during their march in 1745.

Drumlanrig was the principal residence of the family of Queensberry; but on the death of Charles, the third Duke, in 1777, leaving no male issue, it passed, along with the titles attaching to the Queensberry family, to William, Earl of March, and upon the death of the latter, in 1810, it went by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch. For a considerable period the castle was unoccupied, greatly neglected, and defaced; but the succeeding proprietor, adopting it as his residence on attaining his majority in 1827, immediately commenced restoring the house and beautifying the grounds around it.

Pennant writes:—"The beauties of Drumlanrig are not confined to the highest part of the grounds; the walks for a very considerable way by the sides of the Nith, abound with most picturesque and various scenery. Below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent. The river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs, which rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, increased by the rolling of the black waters beneath. Two views are particularly fine: one of quick repeated but extensive meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by short

and foaming rapids coloured with a moory tint; the other is of a long strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river, and the fiery red and black colours of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element."

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The noble family of the Duke of Buccleuch descends in the male line from the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, a son of King Charles the Second by Lucy, daughter of Richard Walters, Esq., of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, who on his marriage with Anne, second Countess of Buccleuch, assumed the name of Scott, (her family surname), and himself and his wife were created, April 20th., 1673, DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH, EARL AND COUNTESS OF DALKEITH, BARON AND BARONESS OF WHITCHESTER, and BARON AND BARONESS OF ESKDALE, in Scotland. On His Grace's execution, July 15th., 1685, all his honours were of course forfeited, but those which the Duchess held in her own right remained unaffected by the attainder. The Duchess married, secondly, CHARLES, third LORD CORNWALLIS, and, at her demise, was succeeded by her grandson, (her elder son, JAMES, EARL OF DALKEITH, having died *vitâ matris*,)

FRANCIS, second DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, ancestor of the present ducal family of that title.

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The following titles have at one time or other been acquired or inherited by members of this great house:—

- Duke of Buccleuch.
- Duke of Queensberry.
- Earl of Drumlanrig.
- Earl of Buccleuch.
- Earl of Sanquhar.
- Earl of Dalkeith.
- Earl of Doncaster.
- Viscount Nith.
- Viscount Thortholwald.
- Viscount Ross.
- Baron Douglas of Kinmount.
- Baron Middlebie.
- Baron Dornock.
- Baron Scott of Whitchester.
- Baron Eskdale.
- Baron Montagu.
- Baron Tynedale.





CARNANTON.







# CARNANTON,

NEAR ST. COLOMB, CORNWALL.—WILLYAMS.

CARNANTON HOUSE is romantically situated among beautiful woods at the head of the far-famed valley of Lauherne, and is about two miles from the rocky and iron-bound coast of North Cornwall.

The family of Willyams, or as it was formerly spelt, Wylyams, came into the county about the year 1485, the parent stock being in Dorsetshire.

THOMAS WILLYAMS, who was born in 1524, was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1562. In the parish church there is now standing a monument to his memory, bearing a complimentary, but quaint inscription.

JOHN WILLYAMS, of Roseworthy, who was born in 1660, married the youngest daughter and co-heiress of Colonel Humphrey Noye, of Carnanton, only son of William Noye, Attorney-General to Charles the First, "of blessed memory," as his monument in Mawgan Church imports, and by whom the Carnanton estates came into the family.

MR. WILLYAMS, conspicuous for his active and zealous adherence to the Stuarts, suffered much persecution for his attachment to that unfortunate house. He was deprived of his Commission of the Peace during the reign of William and Mary, but restored soon after the accession of Queen Anne.

A good picture of James the Second, now at Carnanton, was found secreted in the roof of the old mansion.

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THOMAS WILLYAMS, born in 1505, left, by Jane his wife, with two other sons, his heir,

WILLIAM WILLYAMS, of Roseworthy, (by gift of Sir John Arundel, of Lauherne,) who married four times. He died June 12th., 1623, and was succeeded by his son, by his third wife, Alice Honeychurch,

WILLIAM WILLYAMS, Esq., born November 27th., 1598. He married, June 26th., 1620, Jane, daughter and heiress of Michael Vyvyan, Esq., of Phillack, and by her had, with other issue, a son,

HUMPHREY WILLYAMS, Esq., born in October, 1629, who married, August, 1658, Dorothy, sister and eventual heiress of Thomas Addington, Esq., of Leigh, Devonshire, and had, besides other children,

JOHN WILLYAMS, Esq., of Roseworthy, J.P., born September, 1660. He married,

first, in 1685, Bridgeman, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Colonel Humphrey Noye, of Carnanton, Attorney-General to King Charles the First, but by her had no issue. He married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Peter Day, Esq., of Resuggan, and had

JOHN WILLYAMS, Esq., of Roseworthy and Carnanton, married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Oliver, Esq., and had

1. JOHN OLIVER WILLYAMS.

2. JAMES WILLYAMS.

The elder son,

JOHN OLIVER WILLYAMS, Esq., of Roseworthy and Carnanton, died without issue. His brother,

JAMES WILLYAMS, Esq., married Anne, daughter of William Jane, Esq. The eldest son and heir,

JAMES WILLYAMS, Esq., of Truro, J.P. and D.L., born September 30th., 1741, who married, in 1770, Anne, only daughter of William Champion, Esq., of Wormley, Gloucestershire, and on the death of his relative, the above-named John Oliver Willyams, succeeded to the Roseworthy and Carnanton estates. He died the 10th. of February, 1828, and was followed by his son,

HUMPHREY WILLYAMS, Esq., of Roseworthy and Carnanton, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of Cornwall, 1859-60, and M.P. for Truro from 1848 to 1852, born April 20th., 1792. He married, January 14th., 1822, Ellen Frances, youngest daughter of William Brydges Neynoe, Esq., of Castle Neynoe, in the County of Sligo, and had, with other children, an elder surviving son,

EDWARD BRYDGES WILLYAMS, of Carnanton, J.P., D.L., and Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries, born 5th. November, 1835, married, 1856, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Trevor Wheler, Baronet, of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire, M.P. for Truro from 1857 to 1860, and for East Cornwall from 1868 to 1874, when he retired.





DROMOLAND.







# DROMOLAND,

NEAR NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND.—LORD INCHQUIN.

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DROMOLAND CASTLE is situated about two miles from the Ardsollus Station, on the Limerick and Ennis Railway.

It is a modern castellated building of chiseled grey limestone, and stands, overlooking a lake, in the middle of a prettily wooded park of over fifteen hundred acres. It is built on the site of an older house of Grecian architecture, which had in its time replaced a more ancient castle. It was begun about 1825, and finished ten years later, by Sir Edward O'Brien, the fourth Baronet, Mr. J. Payne (a pupil of Nash's) being the architect.

From hills inside the demesne there are extensive views over the Valley of the Shannon and Fergus, the Old Race-course Stand forming a conspicuous landmark in the navigation of the latter river.

The castle contains some interesting relics of ancient times, as well as a good collection of family portraits, and a large library.

Among the pictures may be mentioned a life-sized equestrian portrait in the hall of Donough Carbraic O'Brien, descendant of Brien Borohme, King of Ireland, and ancestor of the O'Brien family: there is an inscription in the corner of the picture,—“Donatus O'Brien, quondam Hibernorum Rex, A.D. 1250.” Also a full-length portrait of Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, given by her to Sir Donough O'Brien, first Baronet, whose eldest son married Catherine Keightley, daughter of Lady Frances Keightley, daughter of the first Lord Clarendon, and aunt to Queen Mary and Queen Anne. Among the other pictures of interest are Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles the First, by Vandyke; portraits of several of the Earls of Thomond and Inchiquin, as well as many of the Clarendon and Keightley families, and also some curious hunting and racing pictures of the last century.

In the hall is a large antique table of curious manufacture, a relic of the Spanish Armada, which was washed ashore at Miltown Malbay, on the coast of Clare.

There are also in the gallery some curious ancient tablets of bog oak, representing the life and death of Brien Borohme, who was slain at Contarf in A.D. 1010, as well as a bronze effigy supposed to have been at one time fastened on that monarch's tomb.

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The family of O'Brien, of which Lord Inchiquin is the head, is one of the

oldest in Ireland. They maintained an independent sovereignty over a large part of the South of Ireland up to a late period, A.D. 1543, when Murrough O'Brien, the then Tanist, or Monarch, resigned his Princedom to Henry the Eighth, and accepted the titles of Earl of Thomond and Baron of Inchiquin.











# LOCKO PARK,

NEAR DERBY, DERBYSHIRE.—DRURY-LOWE.

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Locko, the seat of William Drury Lowe, Esq., is one of the most charmingly situated mansions in the Midland Counties. It stands in a well wooded deer park about five miles from Derby, and has a magnificent sheet of water at a picturesque distance in front, the drive from the lodge to the mansion passing along its margin, and presenting many points of beauty to the eye of the visitor.

The front of the house, which faces the lake, consists of a central body with portico, and two wings, one of which is the private chapel, and the other the drawing-room. Formerly this front was the principal entrance to the house. The present owner, however, a few years ago, added a new and advanced portico, with entrance-hall, picture-gallery, and dining-room at the east end. The whole of these additions, with a well proportioned tower, are designed in the Italian style, the dining-room façade forming a striking and pleasing front.

The interior of the mansion presents many features of interest. The principal apartments are the picture-gallery, the dining and drawing rooms, the bondoir, the hall, and the chapel, and these are all fitted and furnished with exquisite taste, and hung with a priceless collection of rare old paintings. The two first of these apartments are decorated in the Italian style, and have coved ceilings.

The collection of paintings, which has been collected together with great judgment and at a lavish outlay, during his several years' residence abroad by the present owner, is said to be one of the most extensive and important, both in point of rarity and value of the different examples, among private collections in the kingdom.

The private chapel, which forms one of the wings of the mansion, was, as appears from an inscription beneath one of its windows, consecrated August 31st., 1673. It is entered both from the house and from the grounds, and is spacious and well arranged. In the interior, besides an elegant stained-glass window, are the Royal Arms, with the date 1669, and the arms of Gilbert and Lowe; and the ceiling, which is divided into panels, is decorated with crowns, roses, and other devices. On the exterior is the inscription, running round three sides: "1670—DOMVS MEA VOCABITVR DOMVS ORATIONIS;" and on the corresponding wing, the drawing-room, is "DOCTVS & PHEBI CHORVS ET MINERVÆ LAVDES."

The mansion of Locko was founded on, or closely adjoining to, the site of the old "Lazar-house," an hospital or preceptory of the Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem—

*"Domus de la Madeleyne de Lockhay ordinis militiæ Sancti Lazari Jerusalem."* This Lazar-house, or hospital, existed as early as the year 1296, and from it, undoubtedly, even the name of "Locko" is derived. The derivation is from the obsolete French word *Loques*, signifying 'rags;' and some of these old hospitals or Lazar-houses (*Lazar* being derived from Lazarus) were called "Le Lokes." Lock thus became synonymous with Lazar-house, and hence the name of "Lock hospital," at present in use.

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The family of Lowe is of considerable antiquity in the county of Derby. The first of whom we have any distinct record is

LAWRENCE LOWE, who, having married for his first wife, the daughter and heiress of Rossell, of Denby, in the county of Derby, inherited that estate and settled there. He was a man of great learning, and held the office of Recorder of Nottingham in the year 1480. His sons,

HUMPHREY and THOMAS, respectively founded the two important families of Lowe of Denby, and Lowe of Alderwasley. Members of the family were in different reigns attached to the court. One of these, who was in holy orders, was Confessor to King Henry the Seventh; and another, Anthony Lowe, was Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Standard-bearer to King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary. From

HUMPHREY LOWE, of Denby, who was living in 1516, the eldest son of Lawrence Lowe, the family continued in unbroken succession to

JOHN LOWE, who in 1746 purchased Locko Park from the Gilbert family. He died without issue in 1771, and was succeeded by his brother,

RICHARD LOWE, Esq., who died in 1785, also without lawful issue, when the estates passed to his second cousin,

WILLIAM DRURY, Esq., of London, grandson of Anne Lowe (heiress to the estates), who had married Alderman William Drury, of Nottingham. This successor to the Locko Park and estates assumed the additional surname and arms of Lowe by sign manual in 1790. He married Anne, daughter of William Steer, Esq., of Burton Latimer, by whom he had issue an only child, Mary Anne Drury-Lowe, his sole heiress. Mr. Lowe died in 1827, and his widow survived him till 1849, when she died at Locko in her hundred and fourth year.

MISS DRURY-LOWE, the heiress, married in 1800, Robert Holden, Esq., of Darley Abbey and Nuttall Temple, the representative of the old Derbyshire family of Holden, by whom, with other issue, she had a son,

WILLIAM DRURY HOLDEN, Esq., who, upon the death of his maternal grandmother, in 1849, assumed by sign manual the names and arms of Drury-Lowe. Mr. William Drury-Lowe, who was born in 1802, married, in 1827, the Honourable Caroline Esther Curzon, daughter of Nathaniel, second Baron Scarsdale, by whom he had issue.











# ELTON HALL,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—EARL OF CARYSFORT.

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ELTON HALL was formerly the seat of the famous and ancient family of the Sapcotes, and was afterwards conferred by grant from Queen Elizabeth to the City of London, and purchased shortly after by the Proby family.

Sir Thomas Proby removed here from Ruans, in Buckinghamshire, in 1663, and re-built the house, which was then in a ruinous state. Since that period Elton Hall has continued to be the principal seat of the Proby family, who have from time to time made various additions and alterations.

The most ancient and interesting portions of the house are the Old Norman Tower, now forming part of the Library, and the Old Chapel, which is the present Drawing-room.

This Chapel is thus mentioned in Camden's "Britannia," vol. i., col. 507:—"Here was a private but very beautiful chapel, with curious painted window, built (about 1490) by the Lady Elizabeth Dinham, widow of the Baron Fitzwarren, who married into the Sapcote family, but it hath been ruinous these many years, and the place is now the seat of the Probys, who have built here an elegant house."

The exterior of the old tower bears the arms of the Sapcotes—three dove-cotes, also the crest—a goat's or ram's head, rudely cut in stone. The tower is square and embattled, the stonework under the battlements hanging over in a particular manner. In the gate to the south is to be seen the place for a portcullis, and in the doorway are small stone arches, crossing at the roof. The same sort of arches may be seen in the rooms under the Chapel.

There are no traces to be found of the famous stained glass which formerly existed in the Chapel.

The house is situated in the two counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, and until recent alterations were made, a cross on the old kitchen chimney marked the boundary of the two counties.

The park, which borders the river Nene, is very picturesque, and contains some fine old oaks, one of which is supposed to date from the Conquest.

Fotheringay Church, where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded, forms an interesting object from several parts of the grounds.

The principal pictures at Elton Hall are:—The Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyke; Pope and Miss Blount, by Jarvis; Kitty Fisher, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the

Laughing Girl, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Elizabeth, first wife of the first Earl of Carysfort, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Elizabeth, second wife of the first Earl of Carysfort, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; first Earl of Carysfort and his sister, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; first Earl of Carysfort, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

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The family of Lord Carysfort derives from

SIR PETER PROBY, of Brampton, Lord Mayor of London in 1622, father of

SIR HENEAGE PROBY, Knight, M.P., whose son,

THOMAS PROBY, Esq., was created a Baronet, March 7th., 1662, but dying without male issue, was followed by his brother,

JOHN PROBY, Esq., at whose decease in 1710, the estates passed to his next heir,

JOHN PROBY, Esq., M.P. for Huntingdonshire. His eldest son,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN PROBY, K.B., also M.P. for the County of Huntingdon, was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Baron Carysfort, of Carysfort, in the County of Wicklow. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN JOSHUA PROBY, second Baron, who was created Earl of Carysfort, in the Peerage of Ireland, and raised to the English Peerage as Baron Carysfort of Norman Cross, in the County of Huntingdon. He died in 1828, and was followed by his son,

JOHN PROBY, second Earl Carysfort, a General in the Army, born in 1780, who died unmarried in 1855, and was succeeded by his brother,

GRANVILLE LEVESON PROBY, third Earl Carysfort, an Admiral R.N., engaged at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. He was born in 1781, and died November 3rd., 1868, his eldest surviving son being

SIR GRANVILLE LEVESON PROBY, fourth Earl of Carysfort, K.P., born September 14th., 1825, some time M.P. for the County of Wicklow, a Captain in the 74th. Highlanders, Controller of the Household, married, July 19th., 1853, Lady Augusta Maria Hare, daughter of William, third Earl of Listowl.











# EASTNOR CASTLE,

NEAR EASTNOR, HEREFORDSHIRE.—EARL SOMERS.

EASTNOR CASTLE was built by John, first Earl Somers, and completed in 1815. The designs were given by Sir Robert Smirke, in the style of the twelfth century.

The castle stands on a rising ground, a little above the site of the old family mansion of Castledich in Eastnor, (in "Domesday," Esnore,) a moated building of extreme antiquity, and which was besieged on more than one occasion during the civil wars of Charles the First.

The entrance hall, sixty feet in height, is a noble apartment of Norman architecture, ornamented with Italian and other marbles, and containing some remarkable suits of armour of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The libraries contain a fine collection of books, and are adorned with a suite of Gobelin Tapestries, from the designs of Lucas Van Leyden at the Palace of Fontainebleau.

Among the works of art is a collection of interesting pictures of the early Italian masters: Saint Catherine, by Giotto; Simono Memmi, and other masters of the fifteenth century. A fine portrait of Charles the First, by Mytens; a Knight in Armour, by Paris Bordone; and Saint Thomas receiving the Girdle, by Francesco Granacci. On the principal staircase are some fine modern pictures by Watts; "Time and Oblivion," and a portrait of Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate; also portraits of Richard Cocks; Thomas C. Cocks, a devoted royalist; Charles C. Cocks, Ambassador to the Czar in the time of James the First, and his wife, in the ancient Muscovite costume; the Lord Chancellor Somers, by Kneller; William the Third in his youth, a gift of the King; and Charles, Lord Somers, who died in 1806, by Romney.

In the grounds of the Castle are fine specimens of coniferæ, cedars, pines, and rare plants from Japan and California, well acclimatized.

The park is remarkable for the extreme beauty of the views of the Malvern Hills, the Herefordshire Beacon, the Gloucestershire Beacon, etc.

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This family is stated to have been seated in the county of Kent in the reign of Edward the First, and to have removed into Gloucestershire in that of Henry the Eighth.

Subsequently, the descents have been as follow:—

THOMAS COCKS, Esq., of Bishops Cleave, Gloucestershire.

RICHARD COCKS, Esq., of Castleditch, Herefordshire.

THOMAS COCKS, Esq., of Castleditch.

CHARLES COCKS, Esq., of Castleditch, M.P. for the City of Worcester in 1692, and for the Borough of Droitwich in seven Parliaments. He married Mary, sister and eventually sole heiress of Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, who died in 1716; and was father of

JAMES COCKS, Esq., of Brockmans, Hertfordshire, M.P. for Reigate. His son,

JAMES COCKS, Esq., was slain at St. Cas, on the French coast, in 1758, and having been unmarried, the estates reverted to his uncle,

JOHN COCKS, Esq., of Castleditch, (acquired by marriage with his cousin, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cocks). He had twelve children, of whom the eldest son,

CHARLES COCKS, Esq., of Castleditch, M.P. for Reigate, born June 29th., 1725, was created a Baronet, September 19th., 1772, and elevated to the Peerage May 17th., 1784, as LORD SOMERS of Evesham, in the County of Worcester. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN SOMERS COCKS, second Baron Somers, who was created VISCOUNT EASTNOR and EARL SOMERS, July 17th., 1821. He was Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire, Recorder of Gloucester, and High Steward of Hereford. His son,

JOHN SOMERS COCKS, Esq., second Earl Somers, was Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire, and Colonel of the Herefordshire Militia. He died March 8th., 1838, and was succeeded by his son,

CHARLES SOMERS COCKS, third Earl Somers. He married, October 2nd., 1850, Virginia, daughter of James Pattle, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service.





GATTOY HOUSE







# GALLOWAY HOUSE,

NEAR WIGTOWN, WIGTOWNSHIRE.—EARL OF GALLOWAY.

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GALLOWAY HOUSE is beautifully situated. On the east side, within three hundred yards of the terrace, is Wigtown Bay, with the Stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire and its hilly coast on the opposite side, at a distance of ten miles, ending in the point where stands the Ross Lighthouse.

On the south side, at the same distance, (namely, three hundred yards,) is a small creek within the pleasure grounds, termed Cruggleton, or Rigg Bay, to which there is a broad gravel walk, running direct from the terrace, and parallel with this walk, overlooked by the windows on the south side of the house, is a sunk Italian flower-garden.

The main approach to the mansion house is from the west, the front door steps being in the centre of the body of the house, the wings standing out on either side.

On the north side, at a distance of two hundred yards, are the stables, and four hundred yards beyond, one of the Park Gates, termed the Harbour Lodge, opens upon the village and sea-port of Garliestown.

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It would be more correct to say of this ancient and long ennobled family, that the Royal line of Scotland was of it, than that, as has been said, it is of the Royal blood of that kingdom.

ALEXANDER, sixth Lord High Steward (in 1263) of Scotland—whence the family name of Stewart—died in 1283, leaving issue

JAMES, seventh Lord High Steward,

JAMES, (grandfather of the first Stuart king, Robert II.,) and a younger son,

SIR JOHN STEWART, the line of succession after whom was as follows:—

SIR WALTER STEWART.

SIR JOHN STEWART.

SIR WALTER STEWART.

MARION STEWART, who married, October 17th., 1396, SIR JOHN STEWART, from whom came

SIR WILLIAM STEWART.

SIR WILLIAM STEWART.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART, a devoted adherent of King Charles the First, elevated to the peerage July 19th., 1607, as BARON OF GARLIES, and advanced to the EARLDOM OF GALLOWAY, September 9th., 1623.

SIR JAMES STEWART, second Earl of Galloway, and a Baronet, (so created in 1627.)

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART, third Earl.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART, fourth Earl.

SIR JAMES STEWART, fifth Earl.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART, sixth Earl.

SIR JOHN STEWART, seventh Earl.

SIR GEORGE STEWART, eighth Earl.

SIR RANDOLPH STEWART, ninth Earl, born September 16th., 1800, married August 9th., 1833, Lady Harriet Blanche Somerset, seventh daughter of Henry Charles Somerset, sixth Duke of Beaufort, and had, with other children,

ALAN PLANTAGENET STEWART, Lord Garlies, *vitâ patris*.





SCENE PAR







# DEENE PARK,

NEAR ROCKINGHAM, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN.

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DEENE PARK, the beautiful seat of the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre, was formerly a Priory, belonging to the Abbey of Westminster at the time of the Conqueror's Survey. The Abbot of Westminster was Lord of the Manor, and occasionally resorted thither for his pleasure.

In the reign of Henry the Second the lands were in the possession of Ralph Fitz-Nigel, who held them of the See of Westminster.

In the sixteenth year of King John, (1214), Ivo de Deene levied a fine on this manor, to be held of the Abbot of Westminster, by certain services and an annual payment of £18; and in the ninth year of King Edward the Second, (1315), Henry de Deene was lord of the manor. From this family it passed to the Tyndales; it subsequently came into the possession of the Littons, from whom it went, in the sixth year of Henry the Eighth, (1514), to the Brudenells.

We read that Edmund Brudenell, by will dated 21st. June, 1425, gave to St. John's Hospital in Aynhoe, his missal and a chalice for celebrating a requiem mass on the anniversary of his death.

In the twentieth of Henry the Seventh, Robert Brudenell, who was bred to the law, was made a King's Sergeant; in the first of Henry the Eighth (1509) he was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, and in the twentieth of the same reign Chief Justice of that Court. He was succeeded by

SIR THOMAS BRUDENELL, Knight, his eldest son, who in 1543 was Sheriff of the County. On the 29th. of June, 1611, Thomas Brudenell was raised by King James the First to the degree of Baronet, then instituted, and on the 26th. of April in the third of Charles the First (1627) he was elevated to the dignity of a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Brudenell of Stanton Wyville, in Leicestershire. He was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and suffered a long imprisonment in the Tower, and on the restoration of Charles the Second, by letters patent, dated the 20th. of April in the thirteenth of that reign, he was created Earl of Cardigan.

JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, the seventh Earl of Cardigan, was born in 1797, and married in 1826 the eldest daughter of Admiral Tollemache. He succeeded his father in 1837, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th. Hussars, became a Colonel in the army in 1846, represented Marlborough in Parliament from 1818 to 1830, Fowey

1830-1831, and the Northern Division of Northampton from 1831 to 1837. He died the 27th. of March, 1868, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

The Right Honourable Adeline Louisa Maria, Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre, only daughter of Spencer Horsey de Horsey, Esq., as second wife of the late Earl, became possessed of this manor. Her ladyship married, August 28th., 1873, the Count de Lancastre Saldahna.

The mansion at Deene is a handsome irregular stone structure with embattled turrets. The hall has a timbered panelled roof, and the windows contain the coats of arms of the noble families of Brudenell, Montagu, and Bruce, with their alliances, etc. The library contains a collection of manuscripts relating to this county by Thomas, first Earl of Cardigan, and in the principal rooms are some excellent family portraits.

The scenery of the magnificent park is very diversified; the pleasure grounds and lakes are extensive, and laid out with great taste; and the majestic elms and stately oak trees cannot be surpassed. The park is well stocked with herds of red and fallow deer.





ADARE MANOR.







# ADARE MANOR,

NEAR ADARE, COUNTY LIMERICK, IRELAND.—EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

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ADARE MANOR, which has been for ages the residence of the ancient family of O'Quin of Inchiquin, is situated near the picturesque village from whence it takes its name, and has long been celebrated for the various ruins in its close proximity.

The beauty of the demesne is greatly enhanced by the river Maigue, which flows through it from south to north, the ruins on its banks forming picturesque scenes, while extensive vistas through aged trees and shaded walks give a peculiar interest to the whole place. The estate of Adare was long remarkable for the number and magnificence of its elms, but in November, 1814, the whole avenue in front of the then existing mansion was blown down. The memorable storm of January 6th., 1839, uprooted nearly seven hundred trees; that in January, 1842, between six and seven hundred more, sadly mutilating the noble avenues, and destroying the finest specimens of single trees.

The ruins of Adare consist of a Castle, a Trinitarian Friary, an Augustinian Friary, a Franciscan or Grey Friary, which last is situated within the demesne, and two small churches in the parish churchyard.

In the year 1807 the church of the Augustinian Abbey was given to the Protestants as their parish church, the old one being out of repair, and too small; and in 1814 the refectory was roofed and converted into a school-house. The family mausoleum was erected in another part of the ruins. Over the entrance is the following text:—"My son, remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." On the west front are the family arms, and underneath,—“This Mausoleum was constructed in the year of our Lord 1826, by William Henry, Earl of Dunraven, for the remains of his dear father, Richard, first Earl of Dunraven, and for the family of Quin of Adare.”

The present edifice was begun in 1832. Some of the walls of the old house still remain, but are so amalgamated with the new, that they could only be recognised by one who had watched the progress of the alterations. The building was still unfinished at Lord Dunraven's death, and in 1850, Mr. P. C. Hardwick was consulted, and with much talent and judgment completed the south and west fronts, after his own designs, though following the general plan intended by the late Earl. The new house is built of large blocks of hammer-dressed limestone of different colours, grey predominating, but relieved by occasional blocks of red and brown, all found in quarries in this county. The style of the building is Tudor, and the details are

carefully taken from the best examples of the period in England and the Continent. The works, both stone and timber, were entirely executed by the mechanics and labourers of the village and neighbourhood, and proved an inestimable blessing during the years of famine, at which time provisions were given out to them at the ordinary prices.

The Great Hall is a noble apartment, fifty-three feet in length, thirty-seven feet wide, and thirty feet in height. It contains a very fine organ, of great compass, having forty-four stops and two thousand three hundred and fifty-three pipes. The hall is lighted by eight windows, of different sizes, placed high up in the wall, some of them containing coloured glass. The walls are decorated with armour, and with horns of the old Irish deer, several of which are of remarkable size, the pair over the fireplace measuring eleven feet four inches across from tip to tip, and another pair ten feet four inches.

The Picture Gallery is a magnificent room, in length one hundred and thirty-two feet six inches, width twenty-one feet, and height twenty-six feet six inches. It has five very large bay windows, partly filled with stained glass, illustrating the pedigree of the ancient and noble family of Wyndham. The walls are hung with a large collection of family portraits, to which is added a choice selection of paintings both by ancient and modern masters. Busts, on pedestals, occupy positions round the room. The furniture is covered with tapestry worked by the village and school-girls, who, during a time of great distress, were trained to execute a variety of useful and ornamental fabrics.

Other apartments are correspondingly of large size, and fitted up with great taste and elegance.

At the head of the principal staircase, on the second floor, is a wide corridor, occupied as a museum, and containing a collection of objects of interest, comprising antiquities, geological specimens, and miscellaneous curiosities of various kinds. In the centre is placed a magnificent and perfect skeleton of the great extinct Irish deer, recently dug up in the vicinity of Limerick.

On the south side of the house is a large geometrical garden, enclosing a bowling green and croquet ground, bounded on the east by handsome stone terrace walls, surmounted with vases, and with a broad flight of steps leading down to the river, from whence a gravel walk, under a row of majestic elms, extends along the banks of the stream to a picturesque bridge in the vicinity of the Abbey.

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This is one of the few families of Celtic origin in the Peerage of Ireland.

Its immediate ancestor was

JAMES QUIN, of Kilmallock, brother of the Right Rev. John Coyn, or Quin, D.D., Bishop of Limerick in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but who resigned the see on account of his blindness and infirmity.







A . . . . . CASTLE







# APPLEBY CASTLE,

NEAR APPLEBY, WESTMORELAND.—TUFTON, BARONET.

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THIS edifice is generally believed to have been founded previous to the Norman Conquest, but was in all probability rebuilt shortly subsequent to that period, and again progressively re-edified by successive noble proprietors.

Of the buildings now in existence the most ancient is a structure of extensive proportions that appears to be of Norman origin, although, like many similar erections, it is called Cæsar's Tower. At one time there was a brass plate upon a wall in the vault, bearing the following inscription:—"This Cæsar's Tower began to be repaired and this middle wall to be built from the foundation in 1651 by Ann, Baroness Clifford, Westmerland, and Vesey, Lady of Honour of Skipton in Craven, and Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett and Montgomery, after it had laid ruinous and uncovered from the year 1559 until now."

The principal part of the present structure was built by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, in the year 1686, from the ruins of the old castle. It is of a square form, and contains several apartments of noble dimensions, which are enriched by a large collection of curious and valuable family portraits. The magnificent suit of armour worn by George Clifford in the tilt-yard, when he acted as champion to his royal mistress, Queen Elizabeth, is likewise preserved here; it is ornamented with fleur-de-lis, and is very richly gilt; his horse armour, used on the same occasion, is equally superb, and lies near it.

This castle was for a considerable period the residence of the Clifford family; and was fortified for the king in 1641, by Lady Anne Clifford, who gave the government of it to her neighbour, Sir Philip Musgrave, and he held it out till after the battle of Marston Moor, when he was obliged, contrary to his inclination, to surrender it to the parliamentarians.

The following is a brief record of Appleby, and of the families into whose possession it has at various times fallen:—"Three times had this castle and estate been carried as a marriage portion by heiresses, before it came into the possession of Simon de Morville, and when his grandson, Hugh de Morville, thinking to do his sovereign a service, kept the door, while his companions slew Thomas à Becket in his Cathedral at Canterbury, it was forfeited to the Crown, and in the Crown it remained until the time of King John. It was during this period that the borough of Appleby received its charter, and secured possession of its high privileges as a

royal burgh. The burgesses were subject to no lord, but held in *capite* directly from the Crown, and, as a consequence, the mayor of this ancient town is a person of no small consequence within the boundaries of his own borough, and is entitled to take precedence even of Her Majesty's judges. From an old document copied into the margin of Gibson's translation of Camden in the library at Lowther, it appears that Appleby was a county of itself in the fourth year of King John; that is, at the time the first grant was made to the Veteriponts. And it is worthy of remark, that long after the second grant Appleby Castle was dealt with as one of the king's fortresses, or a royal fort, and the owner addressed as Constable of the King's Castle, at Appleby. Even so late as Edward the First, when the Pope claimed the kingdom of Scotland as a fief, and the Barons of England wrote a letter denying the claim, and affixed their names, Robert de Clifford, whose name occurs in the list, is styled Chatelain of Appleby, while all the rest are called Barons.

From the Veteriponts the estate passed to the Cliffords, through Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Robert de Veteripont. She and her sister Idonea, one aged ten and the other six or seven years, were committed by the king, who had them in ward, to the custody of Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leyburne, and these two knights thought they could not better consult the interests of the coheiresses than by marrying them to their sons Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leyburne, and thus dividing the inheritance between them. The estate continued in the Clifford family until the thirteenth generation, when the daughter of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, carried it to the Tuftons; John, second Earl of Thanet, having married Margaret, daughter of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by his wife the Lady Ann Clifford."

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The very ancient family of Tufton, Earls of Thanet, became extinct as to the ennobled branch in the person of Henry Tufton, the eleventh Baron, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland, when the representation of the family in this branch and the estates, (Skipton Castle, Yorkshire, Appleby Castle, in Westmoreland, and Hothfield Place, Kent,) came by will to

SIR RICHARD TUFTON, Baronet, so created in 1851, who was succeeded by

SIR HENRY JAMES TUFTON, second Baronet, married December 17th., 1872, to Alice Harriet Argyll, second daughter of the Rev. William Stracey, of Buxton, in the county of Norfolk, and had a son,

JOHN SACKVILLE RICHARD TUFTON, born November 8th., 1873.





KELHAM HALL.







# KELHAM HALL,

NEAR NEWARK-ON-TRENT, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—MANNERS-SUTTON.

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WHEN the old Hall at Kelham was destroyed by fire in 1857, Mr. Manners-Sutton was in Italy.

On his journey homewards he gave much consideration to the many questions which suggested themselves as to its re-erection, and having consulted Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., to whom the task was confided of designing and carrying out the new work, the following conclusions were arrived at:—

That the house should be of mediæval architecture, not adopting precisely any of its many varieties as existing among ancient remains, but treating it freely with the aid of several of such varieties, and especially it was thought that as Italy is the birthplace almost of modern domestic architecture, many useful hints and suggestions might be obtained from its productions, without involving the substitution of its details for those of more northern countries.

These considerations determined in a great degree the character and architectural treatment of the building, which may be said to be that suggested by works of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, viewed on a broad basis, and freely admitting all which can be usefully learned from the architecture, whether of England, France, or Italy, though adopting no *details* peculiarly Italian.

As to arrangement and construction, it was determined on three points.

The building was to be approached through a cloistered court, capable of admitting several carriages at once, and whose central span was to be closed in by a glazed roof.

The entrance hall was to be of limited dimensions; but instead of a large entrance hall, a music hall of large size, and of the height of two storeys of the building, was to be formed in the centre of the house, and away from the entrance.

All the rooms on the ground floor, including the great hall, were to have groined vaulting over them in fireproof material, which was also used in the construction of the upper floors.

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The family of Manners deduces its descent from

SIR ROBERT DE MANNERS, Knight, who in the seventeenth year of the reign of King

Edward the Second was returned into Chancery as one of the principal persons in the county of Northumberland.

It has since then been ennobled in the line of the Duke of Rutland, creation dated of Marquis and Duke, June 18th., 1525; also in that of Lord Manners, creation dated April 20th., 1807; and Viscount Canterbury, creation dated March 10th., 1835.





CASTLE COOLIN







# CASTLE COOLE,

COUNTY FERMANAGH, IRELAND.—EARL OF BELMORE.

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THIS mansion is situated in the midst of the beautiful demesne of the same name. It commands an extensive woodland view to the south-west, with a fine mountain background, while the back, or more correctly the north-west front, looks down upon a picturesque lake (Lough Coole) of some forty acres of water. A flock of grey-lag wild-geese, which settled here, it is said, several generations ago, have become domesticated on the lake, never straying far from its shores. There are four small wooded islands near the borders of the lough, which are possibly ancient Irish *cranoges*. The demesne contains two other lakes: one, Lough Yoan, of considerable size; the other, Breandrum Lake, much smaller.

The timber at Castle Coole is a noticeable feature in the landscape. There is a row of beech trees, some of which are about one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, supposed to have been planted early in the last century; and another, not so high, but containing some magnificent specimens, planted probably about 1750.

The present mansion-house was erected towards the close of the last century, by the first Lord Belmore, from the plans of the celebrated James Wyatt, at a cost of towards £60,000. It is faced with Portland stone. It contains five handsome Reception Rooms. The Billiard Room to the right, and the Library to the left of the front Hall are thirty-six or thirty-seven feet long, by twenty-four feet wide, and eighteen feet high. The Drawing-room corresponds with the Library, and the Dining-room with the Billiard Room, on the back or north-west side of the house, and are divided by a very handsome oval Saloon. The Library and Drawing-room are divided by the inner Hall, containing a stone staircase with two branches. Above the Saloon is a large bow-windowed sitting-room, commanding an extensive and beautiful view, including Lough Coole; this room is divided from the state bedroom to the front by a lobby, lighted by skylights, and surrounded by a gallery from which open the bedrooms, etc., on the second storey.

The mouldings of some of the cornices and ceilings at Castle Coole are very elaborate, and were executed by Mr. Joseph Rose, of London, it is believed from the designs of Mr. Wyatt.

In the front Hall are two fine scagliola pillars, and two pilasters, by Mr. Bartoli. There are some more in the inner Hall.

The estate of Castle Coole came into the family of Lord Belmore by marriage.

The residence of the Lowry family was previously at Ahenis, near Caledon, County Tyrone.

The original "patentee," or grantee, of the manor of Coole was Captain Roger Atkinson, *temp.* James I. This gentleman, who was for a time M.P. for Fermanagh, sold the property *circa* 1641. In 1655 it was resold to John Corry, of Belfast, who dying between, it is supposed, 1680 and 1689, was succeeded by his son, James Corry, subsequently M.P. for Fermanagh and Colonel of the Militia.

The original house having been burnt by order of the Governor of Enniskillen in 1689, to prevent its being occupied by the Duke of Berwick's army, a new house was erected about 1709, not far from the present mansion, the broad oak avenue leading up to which now forms an important feature of one of the approaches to the present house. This house was accidentally burnt about the time the present one was completed.

Colonel Corry dying at an advanced age in 1718, was succeeded by his son,

Colonel John Corry, some time M.P. for Enniskillen, and subsequently for Fermanagh. This gentleman dying in 1726, aged sixty, was succeeded by his son,

Leslie Corry, then a minor, who died in 1741, and bequeathed this portion of his property to

Margetson Armar, his cousin, and the husband of his third sister, Mary. Colonel Armar dying in 1773, left the estate to his wife for her life, and after her death to her second sister, Sarah. Mrs. Armar dying the following year, was succeeded by her sister, Sarah Lowry Corry, widow of Galbraith Lowry, M.P. for Tyrone, who had assumed the name of Corry on succeeding, some years previously, to another portion of the Corry estates in the county of Longford. Mrs. Lowry Corry died in 1779, and was succeeded at Castle Coole by her son,

ARMAR LOWRY CORRY, M.P. for Tyrone, created, 1781, BARON BELMORE, and advanced to the dignity of a VISCOUNT in 1789, and of an EARL in 1797. Lord Belmore died in 1802, and was succeeded by his son,

SOMERSET, second Earl, previously M.P. for Tyrone, and subsequently Governor of Jamaica and a representative Peer. He died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son,

ARMAR, third Earl, some time M.P. for Fermanagh, who, dying in 1845, was succeeded by his son,

SOMERSET RICHARD, present and fourth Earl, late Governor of New South Wales.





KIRTLING TOWER.







# KIRTLING TOWER,

NEAR NEWMARKET, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—BARONESS NORTH.

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KIRTLING TOWER was built about the time of Henry the Sixth. It stood on the site of an old Saxon castle, and tradition says that it was the last castle in which King Harold slept on his way from the north to meet the invasion of William of Normandy.

Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was a state prisoner at Kirtling, under the charge of Edward, first Lord North.

The Tower is all that now remains of the old hall, which was pulled down in 1801-2, by George, third Earl of Guilford and ninth Baron North.

Nearly all the pictures of the North family were then removed to Wroxton Abbey, near Banbury, another seat of the family.

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A brief sketch of the descent of this family is all that my limited space allows me to give.

EDWARD NORTH, born about the year 1496, was brought up to the profession of the law, and in the 22nd. of Henry the Eighth became one of the king's Sergeants-at-Law. He was afterwards knighted, and became M.P. for Cambridgeshire. He was sworn of the Privy Council under Edward the Sixth, and was re-elected for the county. At the decease of that monarch he appears to have espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey, but made his peace with Queen Mary, was again sworn of the Privy Council, and in the first year of her reign was summoned to Parliament as BARON NORTH of Kirtling. Next to him was

SIR ROGER NORTH, Knight-banneret, second Baron, whose son,

DUDLEY NORTH, third Baron, was grandfather of

DUDLEY NORTH, K.B., fourth Baron. His eldest son was

CHARLES NORTH, fifth Baron North, created LORD GREY, of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford, 25th. Charles the Second. His son,

WILLIAM NORTH, sixth Baron North and second Lord Grey, was a military officer, wounded at the battle of Blenheim. He died without issue, when the Barony of Grey ceased, but that of North devolved on his cousin,

FRANCIS NORTH, third Baron Guilford, (son of Francis North, second Baron, and

grandson of Francis North, first Baron, son of the fourth Lord North,) created EARL OF GUILFORD, April 8th., 1752. His elder son,

FREDERICK NORTH, K.G., second Earl of Guilford and eighth Baron North, was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS NORTH, who married, first, September 30th., 1785, the Honourable Maria Frances Mary Hobart, daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, and by her had one daughter, MARIA NORTH, married to John, second Marquis of Bute, who died in September, 1841. He married, secondly, Susan, daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., the eminent banker, and had two daughters,

LADY SUSAN NORTH, and

LADY GEORGINA NORTH, who died August 25th., 1835.

At his Lordship's death, April 20th., 1802, the Barony fell into abeyance between these three ladies, and so continued until the death of the eldest and youngest, when it rested in the elder daughter of the second marriage, who then became

BARONESS NORTH. Her ladyship married, November 18th., 1835, Colonel John Sydney Doyle, who assumed the name of North in 1838, and was elected M.P. for Oxfordshire in 1852, 1857, and 1865. Their son,

WILLIAM HENRY JOHN NORTH, born October 5th., 1836, of Kirtling, in the county of Cambridge, Captain in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, married, January 12th., 1858, Frederica, daughter of Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., Commander R.N., and had with other issue,

WILLIAM FREDERICK JOHN NORTH, born October 13th., 1860.





HADDO HOUSE.







# HADDO HOUSE,

ABERDEENSHIRE.—EARL OF ABERDEEN.

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HADDO HOUSE is very pleasantly situated in the Formative district of Aberdeenshire. The policies and deer park are a triumph of landscape gardening. The grounds, though undulating, are without much natural beauty; but by the good taste of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, the well-known Prime Minister, they were skilfully adorned with vast plantations, intersected with drives extending over sixty miles, producing an effect both stately and picturesque—an effect greatly added to by three lakes of great beauty, the resort of innumerable wildfowl. One of the lakes is highly stocked with trout from Loch Leven.

It was to the fourth Earl of Aberdeen that the Highland Society's gold medal was awarded, as the then most extensive planter of trees, upwards of four thousand acres having been planted by him in the earlier days of his occupation of Haddo House.

The House was built in 1732, by William, the second Earl. It contains several celebrated pictures by the old and best Italian Masters, as well as some of Sir Thomas Lawrence's finest works.

The more ancient name of the seat was House of Kelly, and during the Rebellion it was the subject of a siege, and was partially burnt down.

The property surrounding it, which has been acquired at different periods since 1440, is very extensive, and includes great part of the valley of the Ythan.

In this valley stands the castle of Gight, the seat of Lord Byron's maternal ancestors, now a beautiful ruin, but which was the home of the Prime Minister in his boyhood. The latter stands on the verge of a steep bank, at the foot of which the River Ythan winds through a charming and richly wooded valley, well known in the country as the Braes of Gight, and as the favourite and admired resort of holiday-makers and visitors to the district of Buchan.

The Gordons have been in possession of Methlic since 1440, in which year

SIR PATRICK GORDON, of Methlic, was engaged under his near kinsman, the Earl of Huntly, in the battle of Arbroath, fought on the part of the king against the Earl of Crawford. Sir Patrick Gordon lost his life, but his son,

PATRICK GORDON, was rewarded for his father's loyalty by a grant of a part of the barony of Kelly. He also acquired by purchase many other lands still in possession of the family, who have now been lords of the soil for sixteen generations.

Ninth in descent from Sir Patrick, was

SIR JOHN GORDON, of Haddo, who took up arms for King Charles the First, and was appointed second in command to the Marquis of Huntly. He stood a siege in the House of Kelly, but was eventually taken prisoner, incarcerated at Edinburgh, in a place still known as Haddo's Hole, and beheaded in 1644. He was the father of a younger son,

SIR GEORGE GORDON, who, having distinguished himself as an Advocate, and afterwards succeeded his elder brother in the possession of the property, was created EARL OF ABERDEEN, and appointed Lord Chancellor of Scotland by King Charles the Second. This nobleman is a prominent figure in the history of the time. His son,

SIR WILLIAM GORDON, second Earl of Aberdeen, added very considerably to the family property, and was great grandfather of

SIR GEORGE GORDON, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, who entering the public service early in this century, was engaged as His Majesty's Plenipotentiary during the wars which terminated with the battle of Waterloo. He occupied different great offices of state under the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and finally became Her Majesty's Prime Minister in 1852. Being at the same time Knight of the Garter and Knight of the Thistle, he was the only individual so decorated since the reign of Queen Anne. He died in 1860, after a possession of fifty-nine years. He was followed by his eldest son,

SIR CHARLES JOHN JAMES GORDON, fifth Earl, whose eldest son,

SIR GEORGE GORDON, sixth Earl, after a singular and romantic career of his own choice, was accidentally drowned at sea, January 27th., 1870, when he was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON GORDON, D.L. for the County of Aberdeen, born August 3rd., 1847.











# BARONS COURT,

COUNTY TYRONE, IRELAND.—DUKE OF ABERCORN.

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BARONS COURT, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn in Ireland, is a very extensive domain, the grounds belonging to the park and woods extending to between five and six thousand acres, surrounded by an estate of about eighty thousand acres in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal.

The house was originally built from designs by Sir William Chambers, in 1742, but has been much enlarged by succeeding proprietors. It contains several very fine rooms, the principal of which are,—the Gallery, or Drawing-room, one hundred feet by twenty-two; the Dining-room, fifty feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-two feet high; the Hall thirty-eight feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-two feet high; the Billiard Room, a circular apartment, thirty feet in diameter and thirty feet high; and the Staircase, thirty feet by twenty-eight, and thirty feet high.

From the house, extending to one of the lakes, are terraced gardens of great beauty, in the Italian style, with stone parapets and steps, and decorated with vases.

In the park are three lakes of great beauty, the largest about two miles in length.

The evergreens, and especially the rhododendrons, are remarkable for their beauty and size, many of the woods having their undergrowth almost entirely composed of them.

The drives and walks in the grounds, which are of great variety and picturesque beauty, extend to nearly thirty miles.

The estate of which Barons Court forms a part, was granted by King James the First, to James, Earl of Abercorn, in 1611, at the time of the plantation of Ulster. The estates held by the Earl under the Plantation Settlement, were bound to furnish six hundred men, fully armed and equipped, of English or Scotch blood, as a protection against disturbances by the native Irish.

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The Duke of Abercorn, as stated below, is the male heir and lineal representative of James, Duke of Châtelherault, Regent of Scotland in 1548, and declared by the Parliament of that country to be the next heir to the Crown of Scotland.

I quote the following from my friend Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage and

Baronetage:"—"Abercorn, Duke of, (Sir James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.,) Marquis of Hamilton, Viscount Strabane, Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane, and Baron of Mountcastle, in the peerage of Ireland; Marquess of Abercorn and Viscount Hamilton, in the peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Aberbrothick, Abercorn, Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick, in the peerage of Scotland; a Baronet of Ireland; Duke of Châtelherault, in France; Heir Male of the House of Hamilton; Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Donegal, Colonel of the Donegal Militia, and Major-General of the Royal Archers (the Queen's Body Guard of Scotland); a Governor of Harrow; late Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. the Prince Consort; born 21st. Jan., 1811; succeeded his grandfather, as second Marquess, 27th. Jan., 1818; and was created Duke of Abercorn and Marquess of Hamilton, 10th. Aug., 1868; married 25th. Oct., 1832, Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G.

"His Grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1866, and was raised to the Marquessate of Hamilton and Dukedom of Abercorn, 10th. Aug., 1868, in recognition of his very able administration of the Government of Ireland during a critical and difficult period. He resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland in 1868, and was appointed a second time, March, 1874. He was served Heir Male of the body of the first Duke of Châtelherault, by the Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland 13th. Jan., 1862, and, as such heir male of the first Duke, asserts his hereditary right to the original title of Duke of Châtelherault of 1549. By the edict of Louis XIV., May, 1711, the descent of French dukedoms was declared to be to heirs '*descendus de mâles en mâles.*'"











# WALTON HALL,

NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE.—MORDAUNT, BARONET.

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WALTON HALL is situated in a picturesque valley surrounded by extensive woods, six miles from the town of Stratford-on-Avon.

The house was almost entirely rebuilt during recent years by Sir Gilbert Scott, the style of architecture being Gothic; and extensive alterations were made under the superintendence of the same distinguished architect, including the building a new bridge, and largely extending the lawns by turning the course of the water in front of the house, so as to form a lake.

A succinct account of the genealogy and great antiquity of the family of Mordaunt is given in that rare and curious work, Halstead's "Genealogies," of which ten copies only are remaining, one of these, from which the following extracts are copied, being in the library at Walton Hall.

"In the year 1066, amongst other Heroes who joyn'd their hopes and assistance to the famous William Duke of Normandy, there was a noble Knight called Robert of St. Giles, in the Latin tongue Robertus de Sancto Ægidio, who brought to his service Fourscore Knights out of the South of France. Of this Robert of St. Giles no more is extant of what he was than the assurance that the Sovereign Lords and Princes of Thoulouse did all at that time use the name and appellation of St. Giles or de Sancto Ægidio, and that after his labors in the war he was rewarded by the Conqueror with great Lands and noble possessions.

"His son, Eustace of St. Giles, did survive his father, and possessed his acquisitions by a Charter, wherein he gave to his brother Osbert, who assumed the name of Le Mordaunt, the lordship of Radwell and other lands in the County of Bedford. Osbert assumed the name of Le Mordaunt, derived from the words *Dare Mortem*, to destroy his enemy, he having set out to make his fortune by adventures of Arms, and for his good services he received many lands and fair possessions in other counties. From this Osbert all the Mordaunts do derive, as will appear by a continued series of Ancient Charters and unquestioned Proofs that are extant, and shall be exposed.

"The eleventh in descent from Osbert was John Mordaunt, who joyn'd Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward IVth., and was with him at the Battle of Barnet, where his Patron was slain and he himself severely wounded. He afterwards afforded great and successful assistance to Henry VIIth., both at the

Battles of Bosworth and Stoke Field, for which services he received the honour of Knighthood, and was made a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

“Sir John Mordaunt, Baron of Turvey, was Privy Councillor to King Henry VIIIth., and was created Lord Mordaunt. From him were descended the Earls of Peterborough, amongst whom were Harry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, Privy Councillor to King James II., afterwards a distinguished General and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northampton, and Charles Mordaunt, the famous Earl of Peterborough, a great statesman in the time of Charles II.”

The family of Mordaunt first lived at Walton in 1572, when Robert Mordaunt, of Massingham, Norfolk, married Barbara L'Estrange. His grandson, who signalised himself during the reign of Elizabeth as a military commander in the wars in the Low Countries and in Ireland, was one of the first Baronets created in 1611, and became Sir L'Estrange Mordaunt.

In the village church of Turvey, on the western borders of the county of Bedford, are still remaining many beautiful and well-preserved marble monuments of the sons and daughters of the family of Mordaunt.











# OXLEY MANOR,

NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—STAVELEY-HILL.

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OXLEY MANOR is situated in the parish of Bushbury, at a distance of two miles from Wolverhampton, and stands on the table-land in the centre of England, from which the water flows on the one side to the north-east into the tributaries of the Trent, and thus finds its way to the German Ocean, and on the other side to the south-west into the tributaries of the Severn, and with that river falls into the Bristol Channel. Though so nearly adjoining to the mining district of South Staffordshire, the position of this land to the west of the great fault is such as to leave but little indication of the near neighbourhood of the Black Country, although, undoubtedly, at some, at present unknown, depth beneath these green fields the coal and iron measures are stored up, to be called upon when required for England's use at some future day.

For the annals of Oxley Manor, the old writings describe to us how at the conquest it fell into the hands of some Norman of whom all remembrance, except his name, soon passed away, as the older race absorbed the later comers, who left, however, upon the land the blot of their ignorance, their feudal tenures, and their blood-stained code of law, now alike happily vanished into the history of the part. And so from Fitz Ausculpk, in the time of the Conqueror, through succeeding owners, William de Overton, 20th. Edward the First; William Marnham, 28th. Edward the First; Edmund Low, 12th. Richard the Second; Robert Grey, third son of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn, 24th. Henry the Second, and Lord Dudley, 21st. Edward the Fourth, it passed to James Leveson, 25th. Henry the Eighth.

"Which James Leveson," says Dr. Shaw, "having his residence in Wolverhampton, being a merchant of the staple, did very much enrich himself, so that upon the dissolution of the religious houses in the time of Henry the Eighth he became a great purchaser of those lands; which James had for his wife a daughter of Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, in this county, by whom he left issue Richard Leveson, his son and heir. Which Richard Leveson was owner of this Manor, having his residence at Lilleshule, county of Salop, for the most part."

His grandson, Sir Richard Leveson, was the celebrated Vice-Admiral under Queen Elizabeth, who was knighted after the taking of Cadiz in 1596, and of whom it is recorded that "He was from youth, like another Scipio, trained up in the service

of his country, and proved the most fortunate sea captain that ever this island produced."

The fine large statue of the Vice-Admiral, dug out of the moat of the Old Hall, their residence, now a Japan manufactory in Wolverhampton, stands in the old Church in the town, and the lovers of ancient ballad poetry will remember him as the hero of the ballad in "Percy's Reliques" of "The Spanish Ladye, how she loved an Englishman."

And so, through one or two hands, Oxley Manor passed to Mr. Huskisson at the end of the reign of George the Second, and some ten years afterwards his son William Huskisson was born here, or, as is said, was brought here a few days after his birth. On Mr. William Huskisson's return from France to England after the outbreak of the French Revolution, Oxley Manor was sold by him at the time of raising the Loyalty Loan to Mr. James Hordern, a banker in Wolverhampton, whose name is most closely associated with the early development of the mining industry in South Staffordshire. On his death in 1825 it passed to his son, Mr. Alexander Hordern, a barrister and conveyancer of the Inner Temple, and under his will to his nephew, Mr. Alexander Staveley-Hill, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and Member for the division of the county in which the property is situated.

No trace of the early Manor-house remains, unless it be perhaps beneath some ivy-covered brickwork by the garden fish-ponds, which in all probability formed part of the moat so frequently found as the protection of old houses in this district. In later days only a square farm-house stood on the property, but in 1854 Mr. Hordern added to it, under the plans of Mr. Christian as architect, the present picturesque building, whose steep gables and Tudor windows form the subject of the plate, on the other side of which the older portion of the house forms the north-western end.





NETHER HALL







# NETHER HALL,

NEAR THURSTON, SUFFOLK.—GREENE.

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THE family of Drury, who dated from the reign of William the Conqueror, is the first whose name occurs in connection with the manor of Thurston. As there was never more than one manor in this parish, it was equivalent to that which afterwards became the manor of Nether Hall.

The Drurys had many possessions in Suffolk, but they do not seem to have lived in any house that can be identified with Nether Hall, though one at least seems to have lived on the property, and was known as John de Thurston.

The Ashfields, who were originally of Stowlangtoft, appear to have been first settled at Nether Hall in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, though it is very possible that the house existed previously. George Ashfield, the first of Nether Hall, married Margaret, daughter of John Cheke, of Bludshall in Debenham, and died in the ninth year of Henry the Eighth. A descendant was advanced to the dignity of Baronet. The Baronetcy, however, became extinct in 1727.

More than a century previous to this last-date, Nether Hall passed into the possession of the Bright family, who held it for several generations. Various branches of the family held property in Suffolk. The first who was of Nether Hall built in 1620, the year in which he acquired this property, the neighbouring house in the parish of Pakenham, known as New House, at present the property of the Rev. W. Springlashorne. Another branch of the Brights emigrated to America at the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a descendant has privately published an account of the Bright family of Nether Hall. After the extinction of that branch the estate passed into the hands of the Tyrells, Baronets, who had other property in Suffolk, and who soon sold it to George Chinnery, Esq., from whose widow it passed into the hands of his nephew, the Rev. W. Bassett.

On the death of William Chinnery Bassett, Esq., son of the above, unmarried, the estate was sold to J. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, and by him resold to Edward Greene, Esq., M.P. for Bury, and present proprietor.

The building of Nether Hall was originally of the date of Henry the Seventh, as is visible from a sketch on a map made by one of the Brights. By some member of that family most probably it was metamorphosed into a Queen Anne house, leaving scarcely any trace to the eye of the former structure, though the walls internally are probably those of the original building. Great alterations have been made by Mr. Greene, all in strict accordance with the Queen Anne design of the house.







GUNTON PARK







# GUNTON PARK,

NEAR AYLSHAM, NORFOLK.—LORD SUFFIELD.

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GUNTON PARK, about five miles from the town of Aylsham, and four miles north-west of North Walsham, is beautifully situated on an eminence surrounded by extensive plantations, well laid out.

The mansion is in every respect a handsome habitation.

The parish Church is situated not far from the house, and is adorned with an elegant portico in the Doric style of architecture. This church was rebuilt by Sir William Morden Harbord, Baronet, who became heir to the estate on the death of Harbord Harbord, Esq., in the year 1742.

The parochial Church at Thorpe Market, a village within one mile of Gunton Park, was rebuilt by the late Lord Suffield. "In it the architect has combined simplicity with elegance. It is built of flint and freestone: at each of the four corners is a turret, and the points of the gables are terminated by a stone cross; the interior displays a considerable degree of taste, consisting of a single aisle. The windows are ornamented with painted glass."

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The patronymic of this family was originally Morden.

SIR WILLIAM MORDEN, K.B., created a Baronet March 22nd., 1745, took the surname of Harbord, being that of this maternal grandfather. In succession to him were

SIR HARBORD HARBORD, M.P. for Norwich, advanced to the Peerage August 8th., 1786, by the title of BARON SUFFIELD, of Suffield, in the county of Norfolk.

SIR WILLIAM ASSHETON HARBORD, second Baron.

SIR EDWARD HARBORD, third Baron, who married first, September 19th., 1809, the Honourable Georgiana Vernon, daughter and heiress of George, second Lord Vernon, and had, with other issue,

EDWARD VERNON HARBORD, his successor.

He married secondly, September 12th., 1826, Emily Harriot, youngest daughter of Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Easington Park, Warwickshire, and had, besides other children, a son,

CHARLES HARBORD, who also succeeded to the title.

The eldest son by the first marriage,

SIR EDWARD VERNON HARBORD, fourth Baron, born June 19th., 1813, married, September 1st., 1835, the Honourable Charlotte Susannah, only daughter of Alan Hyde Gardner, second Lord Gardner, but dying without issue, the title and estates devolved on his half brother,

SIR CHARLES HARBORD, fifth Lord Suffield, Vice Lieutenant of Norfolk, and Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, born January 2nd., 1830, married, May 4th., 1854, to Cecilia Annetta, youngest daughter of Henry Baring, Esq., and had, with several other children, an eldest son,

THE HONOURABLE CHARLES HARBORD, Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born June 14th., 1855.











# SHELTON ABBEY,

NEAR ARKLOW, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.—EARL OF WICKLOW.

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SHELTON ABBEY, situated near the town of Arklow, about fifty miles from Dublin, lies at the foot of the wooded hills, where the Vale of Avoca opens to the sea.

The park and pleasure grounds extend along the banks of the wide and rapid river which gives its name to the valley. The natural woods, composed principally of oak and holly, are of great extent, covering a varied surface of hill and dale. There are also some fine beech trees, among which is a group of great size near the Abbey, remarkable for the circumstance of their being the first of their species planted in Ireland.

The Abbey stands on a low rising ground near the river, and is completely sheltered by wooded hills. It is built in the Gothic style, and is very extensive. The principal storey contains an entrance hall, the ceiling of which is ornamented with carved oak beams and gilt pendants. This leads into the great hall, the walls of which are wainscotted with oak, and hung with family portraits; it opens into a cloister gallery of considerable length, lighted with stained glass tracery windows, and forming the approach to all the principal rooms, which lie *en suite*, and are finished in a style corresponding with the hall and cloisters, from which also rises the great staircase of carved oak. The mantelpiece in the dining-room is a beautiful specimen of old oak carving, and over it, inserted in the oak, is a large painting by Snyders.

The different rooms contain a valuable collection of paintings of the Italian, French, and Flemish schools.

There is a large and very old library, containing a number of curious manuscripts, and a large collection of scarce and valuable books, drawings, and engravings.

The old house was completely altered, and the new part added in the beginning of the present century.

The house and estate of Shelton came into the possession of the Howard family about the year 1643, when an ancestor of the present possessor sold his property in England and bought in Ireland instead. During the reign of James the Second the property was forfeited to a Mr. Hackett, Mr. Howard and his family having been obliged to fly the country and return to England. A tradition exists that during Mr. Hackett's occupancy King James the Second, on his way to Wexford after the Battle of Boyne, stopped at Shelton to rest for a few hours. King James in his

memoirs mentions having partaken of refreshments in the house of a Mr. Hackett in the county of Wicklow. The event has given its name to an old road in the park, once the public road, which still goes by the name of King James' Road.

When peace was restored, and William the Third proclaimed king, Mr. Howard and his family returned to Ireland, when their forfeited estates were restored to them. In 1778 the descendant of Mr. Howard was raised to the peerage as Baron Clonmore and Viscount Wicklow, and at his death his widow, Alice, Viscountess Wicklow, was created Countess of Wicklow.





EDNASTON LODGE.







## EDNASTON LODGE,

NEAR DERBY, DERBYSHIRE.—KINGDON.

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THE Manor of Ednaston was, at an ancient date, given to the priory of Tutbury by Robert, Earl Ferrers.

In 1542 it was conveyed to Francis Shirley, whose descendant, the father of the present Earl Ferrers, resided at Ednaston Lodge.

Mr. Kingdon acquired this estate by purchase in 1872, and afterwards considerably improved it and added a new wing to the mansion.

The Manor of Ednaston went with the estate.

The family of Kingdon was seated at Trehunsey, in Cornwall, for many generations before 1400.

Roger Kingdon died at Trehunsey, 1471.

William Kingdon, his son, was elected M.P. for Liskeard, 1452.

Edward Kingdon, son of the above, also represented the same place, 1467.

John Kingdon, of Trehunsey, settled at East Leigh in 1563, from which time the pedigree remains unbroken. The elder branch still reside at East Leigh.

Mr. Kingdon succeeded his father in the family residence of Stamford Hill, Cornwall, which place was the scene of a battle in which the Cornish royalists, under Sir Bevil Grenville, gained a signal victory over the rebel army under the Earl of Stamford, May 16th., 1643.

An ancestor of Mr. Kingdon's fought here on the royalist side. Several mementoes of this battle are still preserved by the family.

Besides his Derbyshire property, Mr. Kingdon became possessed of Stamford Hill and estates in the parishes of Ponghill, Stratton, Launcells and Poundstock, in Cornwall, and others in Devon. The family originally became connected with Derbyshire through marriage with the Gilberts, of Youlgrave Hall.







THE CASTLE OF ST. MARY'S, IRELAND







# PECKFORTON CASTLE,

NEAR TARPORLEY, CHESHIRE.—BARON TOLLEMACHE.

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IN 1840, the greater portion of Peckforton township, with Beeston Castle and the township of Beeston (a small part of which already belonged to the Wilbraham estate) were purchased by Mr. Tollemache from the Mostyn family.

About the year 1844 Peckforton Castle was commenced, and completed in 1850, A. Salvin, Esq., being the architect.

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“The very ancient family of Tollemache claims Saxon descent, and the name is said to be a corruption of the word “tollmack,” tolling of the bell; the Tollemaches having flourished with the greatest honour, in the county of Suffolk, since the first arrival of the Saxons in England, a period of more than thirteen centuries.

TOLLEMACHE, Lord of Bentley in Suffolk, and Stoke Tollemache in the county of Oxford, lived in the ninth century, and upon the old manor house at Bentley appeared the following inscription:—

“Before the Normans into England came,  
Bentley was my seat, and Tollemache was my name.”

After him was

HUGH DE TOLLEMACHE, (*tempore* King Stephen.) His descendant was

SIR HUGH DE TOLLEMACHE, living in the reign of King Edward the First. After him came

JOHN TOLLEMACHE.

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, living in the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth.

LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1512.

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1567. Queen Elizabeth honoured him with her presence at Helmingham.

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE.

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, created a Baronet on the institution of the order, May 22nd., 1611.

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, M.P. for Orford in the reigns of James the First and Charles the First.

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, who married Lady Elizabeth Murray, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Murray, first Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower. At her husband's decease she became COUNTESS OF DYSART, and obtained, from King Charles the Second, a confirmation of her honours with the right to nominate any of her children she pleased as her heir. Her eldest son by her first marriage, as above, (she married, secondly, John, Duke of Lauderdale, K.G.,) was

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, LORD HUNTINGTOWER, M.P. for Orford in 1678 and 1685, who then became second EARL OF DYSART. His son was

LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, Lord Huntingtower, who died in 1712, before his father, who died in 1727, and was therefore succeeded by his grandson,

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, K.T., third Earl of Dysart, who had fifteen children, of whom the eldest to survive was

SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, fourth Earl of Dysart, who dying without issue, February 22nd., 1799, was succeeded by his brother,

SIR WILBRAHAM TOLLEMACHE, fifth Earl, Lord High Steward of Ipswich. He died March 9th., 1821, but having no issue, the title went to his sister, LOUISA, COUNTESS OF DYSART, born in 1745, who then conveyed it, by her previous marriage in 1765, to John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, in Lincolnshire, whose son took the name and inherited the title.

Her younger sister,

JANE TOLLEMACHE, married, October 23rd., 1771, John Delap Halliday, Esq., of the Leasowes, in Shropshire, who took the name of TOLLEMACHE, and had four children, of whom the eldest,

JOHN TOLLEMACHE, Admiral R.N., married Lady Elizabeth Stratford, daughter of John, third Earl of Aldborough. The Admiral succeeded under the will of his grandfather, Lionel, third Earl of Dysart, who left the Cheshire, and ultimately the Suffolk estates, to the second branch of the family. In 1837 the Admiral was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN TOLLEMACHE, Esq., M.P. for South Cheshire, raised to the Peerage as BARON TOLLEMACHE, January 1st., 1876.





TY T H A N G E P O O K







# TYTTENHANGER PARK,

NEAR ST. ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE.—COUNTESS OF CALEDON.

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THIS house was built by Sir Henry Pope Blount in 1654, in place of a very ancient one formerly belonging to the Abbots of St. Albans.

At the dissolution of the monasteries the estate was granted by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Thomas Pope, from whom it descended to Sir Henry Blount, who took the name of Pope, and from him came through the female line to the Countess of Caledon.

The house is a handsome building of red brick designed by Inigo Jones.

A curious old chapel and a very fine carved oak staircase, among other things, remain of the ancient house of the Abbots.

Tythenhanger was one of the ancient deer parks of England, and was considered such a healthy spot that Henry the Eighth and his Queen and family took refuge there during the sweating sickness in the year 1528.

“If again we turn to Hertfordshire, how different are the reminiscences! That earliest of all British streets, Watling-Street, is to be found here; and within this now tranquil inland shire, Cæsar carried on those warlike operations, which he has himself so graphically detailed. Berkhamsted in 1066 heard William the Conqueror swear to maintain the laws of Edward the Confessor, which he afterwards so shamefully broke; and the venerable abbey of St. Albans tolled the knell of the followers of Tyler, who expiated their insurrection there. At a later period Bacon, ‘so great in his virtues, so little in his vices,’ was entombed in its church of St. Michael’s, when his bribes, and speculations, and profound philosophy were past; and Holywell House, a late seat of the Spencers, formerly owned an historic character scarcely less celebrated in the person of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, its founder. The Rye House, within its confines, was the scene of that fabulous plot devised for the destruction of Russell and Sidney. Cassiobury and Hatfield yield to few mansions in the empire in architectural beauty or historic fame; Gorhambury still acknowledges the sway of the Grimstons; and Knebworth, an interesting Tudor building, has, at the present day, its interest enhanced as the seat of the late Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.”







WINDSOR CASTLE







# PENSHURST CASTLE,

NEAR PENSHURST, KENT.—LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

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THE ancient and noble mansion of Penshurst stands at the south-east corner of a park beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and lawns, and well planted with large oak, beech, and chestnut trees.

The architecture of different ages is to be traced in separate parts of the edifice, additions and alterations having been made from time to time by successive proprietors. A late owner of Penshurst expended a considerable sum upon this venerable family residence, and directed the work with a good display of taste and judgment.

Over an ancient gateway, which forms the principal entrance, is the following inscription:—

The most religiovs and renowned  
Prince, Edward the Sixt, Kinge of  
England, France, and Irelande, gave  
this house of Pencester, with the mannors,  
landes, and uppyrtonaynces ther  
vnto beloninge vnto his trvstye  
and welbeloved servant Syr  
William Sydney, Knight Banneret.

The hall is a striking object of architectural beauty, and is indeed the principal feature of the mansion. At its upper end is a staircase leading to the State Apartments and Gallery; opposite this is the passage to the Chapel.

The gardens are extensive, and laid out with excellent taste.

A curious relic of the ancient splendour of this place is still retained in its heronry, one of the very few now remaining in this country. It is situated on some lofty beech trees on a hilly part of the estate.

The south side of the park is watered by the river Medway.

In the reign of Edward the First this manor was possessed by Sir Stephen de Peneshurste, after whom it successively became the property of the distinguished families of Columbers, de Pulteney, and Devereux. It was embattled and fortified under a royal licence granted by King Richard the Second to Sir John Devereux. Shortly afterwards the manor was sold to John, Duke of Bedford, third son of King Henry the Fourth, whose brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, succeeded him; but he dying also without issue, Penshurst came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by letters patent (as recorded in the inscription given above) to

Sir William Sidney, with which illustrious family Penshurst has ever since been connected.

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There is, I think, no name in the whole roll of the British aristocracy held in more esteem than that of Sydney, from which the present family derives in the female line.

SIR WILLIAM SYDNEY, Knight, was Chamberlain to King Henry the Second.

SIR WILLIAM SYDNEY was Chamberlain and Steward of the Household to Henry the Eighth, and had Penshurst Place granted to him by Edward the Sixth. He was one of the commanders at the battle of Flodden Field. His son,

SIR HENRY SYDNEY, had also been honoured with the confidence and friendship of King Edward the Sixth, and became Lord President of Wales and Lord Deputy of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Zouch wrote of him, "A more exalted character than that of Sir Henry Sydney is scarcely to be found in the volume of history. It deserves to be better known. In him we behold the brave soldier, the consummate general, the able counsellor, the wise legislator; while in the recesses of private life he was no less estimable as a husband, a father, and a friend; firmly attached to the Church of England, and adorning his Christian profession by his temperance and exemplary piety." He was father of

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, described by Camden as "the great glory of his family, the great hope of mankind, the most lovely pattern of virtue, and the glory of the world," and also of (his second son)

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY, who was created successively by King James the First, BARON SYDNEY of Penshurst, VISCOUNT L'ISLE, and EARL OF LEICESTER. He was succeeded by his son,

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY, second Earl of Leicester, father of (besides the celebrated ALGERNON SYDNEY, HENRY SYDNEY, created Earl of Romney, and a daughter, DOROTHY SYDNEY, the Poet Waller's Sacharissa, who married Henry Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland,)

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, third Earl, who died in 1697, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR ROBERT SYDNEY, fourth Earl, who died in 1702, followed in succession by his three elder sons,

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, fifth Earl.

SIR JOHN SYDNEY, sixth Earl.

SIR JOCELYN SYDNEY, seventh Earl, with whom the peerage expired.

The fourth son (of the fourth Earl) had predeceased, leaving two daughters, one of whom married William Perry, Esq., of Turville Park, by whom she had a daughter, ELIZABETH JANE SYDNEY PERRY, who became the second wife of

SIR JOHN BYSSHE SHELLEY, BARONET, father of

SIR JOHN SHELLEY SYDNEY, (the latter surname being added to his patronymic), created a Baronet December 12th., 1818, and his son,

SIR PHILIP CHARLES SHELLEY SYDNEY, born March 11th., 1800, was created BARON DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY, January 13th., 1835. He married, April 23rd., 1850, Mary, only child of Sir William Foulis, Baronet, and had, with other children, a son,

PHILIP SHELLEY SYDNEY, Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, born May 14th., 1853.











# SOMERLEYTON,

NEAR LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK.—CROSSLEY, BARONET.

IN the time of the Conqueror this manor was possessed by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey.

It was afterwards in the family of the Fitz Osberts, with other large estates, with whom it remained till 1230, when one moiety of their possession descended to Isabella, the widow of Walter Jernegan, daughter of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert, as sister and co-heiress of Roger Fitz Osbert, son of Sir Peter, and the other moiety descended to John Noion, the son and heir of Alice, the other sister and co-heiress of Roger; and, on a division of the property, Somerleyton was settled on Sir Peter Jernegan, the son of Walter and Isabella, who removed from Horham, in Suffolk, and made this the principal seat of the Jernegan family, and so it remained till 1627, when — Jerningham, the son of Frances, the widow of Thomas Bedingfeld, Esq., of Oxburgh, and daughter and heiress of Sir John Jernegan (who was the last male of that branch of the family, and the last resident here) by Henry Jerningham, Esq., of Cossey, her second husband, sold this estate to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Knight, who resided here, and who held it till the year 1669, when it was purchased by Sir Thomas Alleyne, of Lowestoft, the Admiral, who, during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, remained steadfastly attached to the royal cause, and who, after the Restoration, obtained a command in the royal navy. On the commencement of the war with the Dutch, he fell in with their Smyrna fleet, and after an obstinate engagement, made prize of four of the richest, killed Van Brakett, their commodore, and drove the remainder into Cadiz. In the engagement off Lowestoft in 1665, and that off the North Foreland in 1666, Sir Thomas bore a distinguished part. He was Member of Parliament for Dunwich in 1661, and in 1672 was created a Baronet, and passed the remainder of his life at this seat. Sir Thomas left one son, Sir Richard Alleyne, Baronet, who dying a bachelor, devised Somerleyton to Richard Anguish, Esq., who had married his sister, on condition that he took the name and arms of Alleyne, which he did, and in 1699 was advanced to a baronetcy. With his descendants it remained till 1794, when Sir Thomas Alleyne died unmarried, and the baronetcy became extinct; but the estate descended to Thomas Anguish, Esq., his heir at law, at whose death, in 1810, it devolved upon the Rev. George Anguish, a Prebendary in Norwich Cathedral, his eldest brother and heir.

The Somerleyton estate afterwards passed into the possession of Lord Sydney



Godolphin Osborne, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Peto (afterwards Sir Morton Peto) who erected the present magnificent edifice, the designs being furnished by Mr. John Thomas, an architect well known for his work in the new Houses of Parliament. The seat was purchased within recent years by the late Sir Francis Crossley, and became his residence.

The style of the building is in the main Elizabethan, the materials used in its construction being Caen stone and red bricks. "The principal apartments are the entrance hall and the dining-room. The latter is very lofty, and has a richly decorated ceiling, carried on corbels, which present amongst their ornaments the boar, stag, and hunting emblems. The sides of this room are in two stories, and the observer will detect here the junction of old work and new. The appearance of extent is increased by looking-glasses at each end, in the upper story, which serve to close openings in the gallery. The windows are filled with stained glass, and include medallion heads, in the first of Newton and Watt; in the next, of Chaucer and Shakespeare; and in the third of Wren and Reynolds,—thus memorialising science, literature, and art. The desire to do this is apparent throughout the edifice and grounds, and forms, indeed, the great and distinguishing characteristic of the place."

The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive, and are tastefully and lavishly maintained, deserving even more than in the olden time the high encomium of Fuller, who wrote that this place "well deserved the name of Summerley, because it was always summer there, the walks and gardens being planted with perpetual greens."

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MR. JOHN CROSSLEY married Martha Turner, and was father of

FRANCIS CROSSLEY, Esq., born October 26th., 1817, M.P. for Halifax from 1852 to 1859, and for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1859 till his death, January 2nd., 1872. He was created a Baronet January 3rd., 1863. He had married, October 11th., 1845, Martha Eliza, daughter of Henry Brinton, Esq., of Kidderminster, and had an only son,

SIR SAVILE BRINTON CROSSLEY, Baronet, born June 14th., 1857.









# UNDERLEY HALL,

NEAR KIRKBY LONSDALE, WESTMORELAND.—EARL OF BECTIVE.

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UNDERLEY HALL is situate in immediate proximity to the market town of Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland. The existing mansion was erected by Alexander Nowell, Esq., in the year 1825, and was completed at a cost of about £30,000.

The Underley estates were purchased by Alderman Thompson in the year 1842, and his grandson, Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective, M.P. for Westmoreland, became their possessor.

The house is of yellow freestone, and contains many very elegant apartments. In the year 1872 very extensive improvements and additions were commenced by the then owner. The principal additions include a tower one hundred feet high, and the whole of the mansion from the two windows south of the tower is entirely new. At the east front is a ball-room, in immediate communication with which a magnificent conservatory was constructed, the base of the front being of stone to the height of five feet, surmounted by a globular roof composed of wrought iron framework and glass, and crowned with a glass dome twelve feet in diameter. There is a corridor leading from the tower to this conservatory, seventy-five feet long by thirteen feet six inches wide. The conservatory itself is seventy feet by twenty.

The hall is surrounded with extensive parks and pleasure grounds, which command delightful prospects of the Vale of Lune, composed of hill and dale, beautified by the river Lune pouring along its rapid stream over a rocky bed. At the extremity of the pleasure grounds is a fine bridge. The work of construction was commenced in 1872, and completed in 1875, at a cost of £10,000. Owing to the rapid rise and fall of the river, the strength of its current, and the gravelly nature of its bed, the erection presented some considerable engineering difficulties. The bridge is of Roman Gothic architecture, and contains two ribbed arches of seventy feet span, being the largest ribbed arches in the kingdom, forming a noble structure, and constructed solely for private use, as making a near route to Barbon Station, on the Ingleton Branch of the London and North-western Railway.

From nearly every part of the grounds the scenery is such as is rarely to be met with, embracing fine prospects of the Westmoreland and Yorkshire hills. Near to the hall, and on the opposite side of the river, is an eminence which gradually rises from the river's bank for nearly a mile, covered with a mass of diversified wood-



land, over which rise in bold relief the smooth ridges of Casterton Fells; more to the left the view extends further up the valley, taking in Middleton Fells, and ultimately ending in the blue peaks of Howgill Fells in the extreme distance.

The gardens and rosaries, nestling as they do on the banks of the river, are laid out in the most tasteful designs, and form a beautiful picture viewed from any point.

Underley, embosomed in the Vale of the Lune, contains within itself much picturesque scenery, and many lovely and sequestered spots. The view of the river, now rushing over opposing rocks, and now stealing softly and silently along, is everywhere very charming. Here, amongst a host of smaller hills, Ingleborough is seen rearing his proud head far and wide, the prospect beyond being agreeably terminated by the long range of the Pennine Chain fading away in the distance.

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The line of this family deduces from

THOMAS TAYLOUR, Esq., of Ringmore, in Sussex, who died in 1620, after whom came

JOHN TAYLOUR, Esq., deceased in 1658.

THOMAS TAYLOUR, Esq.

SIR THOMAS TAYLOUR, created a Baronet of Ireland, July 12th., 1704.

SIR THOMAS TAYLOUR, second Baronet, M.P., and a Privy Councillor.

SIR THOMAS TAYLOUR, third Baronet, born October 20th., 1724. He was elevated to the Irish Peerage, September 6th., 1760, as Baron Headfort, of Headfort, in the county of Meath; further raised as Viscount Headfort, April 12th., 1762, and advanced to an Earldom as Earl Bective, of Bective Castle, October 24th., 1766. His eldest son,

SIR THOMAS TAYLOUR, second Earl of Bective and a Lord of the Bedchamber, was created Marquis of Headfort. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR THOMAS TAYLOUR, second Marquis of Headfort, K.P., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cavan, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, as BARON KENLIS, of Kenlis, in the county of Meath. His son,

SIR THOMAS TAYLOUR, for some time M.P. for Westmoreland, born November 1st., 1822, married, July 20th., 1842, Amelia, only child of William Thompson, Esq., of Underley Hall, in that county, and had, with other children,

THOMAS TAYLOUR, Earl of Bective, M.P. for Westmoreland, born February 11th., 1844, married, October 9th., 1867, Lady Alice Maria Hill, only daughter of the fourth Marquis of Downshire, K.P.







ASHCOMBE PARK.





# ASHCOMBE PARK,

NEAR LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.—SNEYD.

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ASHCOMBE PARK became the principal residence of the Sneyds of Bishton and Belmont, on the marriage of William Sneyd with Jane, daughter and heiress of Simon Debank, Esq.

The house is of Doric architecture. Though simple in outline, its proportions are exceedingly good, and it is most beautifully and substantially constructed of large blocks of smooth grey stone, and on the east front has a handsome portico.

The beauty of the home view, diversified with wood and water, is well contrasted with the rugged background formed by the moors of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. To the north the sharp peak of Axe Edge, and the rocky outline of the Roaches, are striking objects in the landscape; to the southward are the Wever Hills, overlooking the valley of the Dove.

The principal feature of the interior of the house is a geometrical staircase of Derbyshire marble, surmounted by a cupola. The reception rooms are large and lofty, and are hung with valuable oil paintings, among which is an unusually full collection of family portraits by Lely, R. Phillips, Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc., commencing with Ralph Sneyd and his two sons, Ralph and Richard, who were officers in the Royalist army in the reign of Charles the First. Colonel Ralph Sneyd was killed by the last shot fired in the Countess of Derby's defence of the Isle of Man, and his brother Richard subsequently attended Charles the Second in his flight from Worcester to Boscobel. From their brother William, to whom the estates descended, and who subsequently sat for the County of Stafford in the Restoration Parliament, there is an unbroken line of portraits to the present day.

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This ancient family has held lands in Staffordshire for upwards of six hundred years. The descent of the same is as follows:—

HENRY DE SNEYDE, of Sneyde and Tunstall, county of Stafford, who was living 3 Edward II. (1310), was seized of lands in the hamlet of Sneyde, which had descended from Richard de Snede, who held Snede under Henry de Aldithleye, and William de Snede, who had a grant from Richard de Hay, A.D. 1270. By his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Tunstall, he had a son,

NICHOLAS DE SNEYDE, *alias* Tunstall, who was also seized of lands in the manor of Bradwell, county of Stafford, 7 Edward III. (1333). He was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD DE SNEYDE, *alias* Tunstall, who added the *fleur-de-lis* to his arms after the battle of Poitiers. He was the last to bear the name of de Tunstall. His son,

RICHARD SNEYDE, of Bradwell and Tunstall, had a grant of the manor of Bradwell from Lord Audley, 2 Henry IV. (1400). He was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM SNEYDE, of Bradwell, whose son,

RICHARD SNEYDE, of Bradwell, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sutton, of Sutton, county of Chester, left a son,

NICHOLAS SNEYDE, of Bradwell. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Downes, of Shrigley, in the county of Chester, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM SNEYDE, of Bradwell and Chester, Sheriff of Chester in 1473, who, by his wife Johanna, daughter and heiress of Roger Ledsham, of Chester, Gentleman, had a son,

RICHARD SNEYDE, of Bradwell, Recorder of Chester, M.P. for Chester in 1553. He married Anne Fowlehurst, of Crewe, and left a son,

SIR WILLIAM SNEYDE, Knight, of Bradwell, High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 3 Edward VI., and 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, who was engaged in the battle of Pinkie, and had a grant of Keele from the crown. By his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Barrowe, Esq., of Flookersbrooke, county of Chester, he had a son,

RALPH SNEYDE, of Keele and Bradwell, High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 18 and 37 Elizabeth, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Chetwynd, Esq., of Ingestre, succeeded by his son,

RALPH SNEYDE, of Keele and Bradwell, born 1564, High Sheriff 19 Charles I., M.P. for Staffordshire in 1640, married Felicia, daughter of Nicholas Archbold, Esq., and had a son,

RALPH SNEYDE, of Keele and Bradwell, M.P. for Staffordshire, and Colonel in the Royalist Army, who was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM SNEYDE, of Keele, born 1612, M.P. for Staffordshire, and High Sheriff 16 Charles II. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Audeley, Esq., of Gransdon, county of Huntingdon, he had issue

1. RALPH, (who inherited the Keele estates), and

2. WILLIAM SNEYD, of the Birches and Onecote, who married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Edward Wettenhall, Esq., of Onecote, and was succeeded by his son,

RALPH SNEYDE, of Bishton, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Bowyer, Esq., of Bishton, and died November 3rd., 1729, leaving a son,

WILLIAM SNEYD, of Bishton, who married Susanna, daughter and heiress of John Edmonds, Esq., of Hendon Hall, Middlesex, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM HEDGES SNEYD, of Bishton, born 24th. December, 1730, who (dying unmarried, 28th. September, 1757,) the estate came to his brother,

JOHN SNEYD, of Bishton and Belmont, born July 11th., 1734, High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1770, who, by his wife Penelope, daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley Park, in the county of Stafford, had a son,

WILLIAM SNEYD, of Ashcombe Park, born September 5th., 1767, who, by his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of Simon Debank, Esq., left a son,

JOHN SNEYD, of Ashcombe Park, born October 28th., 1798, who married Penelope, daughter of John Holley, Esq., of Aylsham, and was, February 17th., 1873, succeeded by his son,

DRYDEN HENRY SNEYD, born September 2nd., 1833.











# WITCHINGHAM HALL,

NEAR REEPHAM, NORFOLK.—VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

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WITCHINGHAM HALL is an Elizabethan structure, but the centre of the building is of anterior and ancient date. It was originally encircled by a moat, the remains of which are clearly visible.

Early in the eighteenth century considerable additions were made to the residence, and about fifty years ago Mr. Tompson made still more extensive alterations in the house and adjacent buildings. His son, Mr. Kett Tompson, completed the edifice as it now appears.

The old oak fittings and furniture of the house are remarkable, and the dining room is hung with Gobelin tapestry of royal manufacture, illustrating scenes in the *Iliad*.

Witchingham Hall is the property of Viscount Canterbury, who succeeded to it by the will of his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Kett Tompson.

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As mentioned in a previous article in this volume, the family of Lord Canterbury has a common descent with those of Lord Manners and the Duke of Rutland.

SIR ROBERT DE MANNERS was Lord of the Manor of Ethale in Northumberland. From him descended

SIR ROBERT DE MANNERS, Knight, living in the reign of King Edward the Second, as one of the principal persons in that shire.

After him, following a long line of distinguished ancestors, was

SIR JOHN MANNERS, K.G., third Duke of Rutland, whose third son was

LORD GEORGE MANNERS (who assumed the additional surname of SUTTON), and his fourth son,

SIR CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON, born February 14th., 1755, became Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: his Grace had married, April 3rd., 1778, Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq. Their son,

SIR CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON, for some time Speaker of the House of Commons, was raised to the Peerage, March 10th., 1835, as VISCOUNT CANTERBURY, and his son,

CHARLES JOHN MANNERS-SUTTON, second Viscount, born April 17th., 1812, dying, unmarried, November 13th., 1869, was succeeded by his brother,

SIR JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., third VISCOUNT CANTERBURY. He married, July 5th., 1838, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Charles Tompson, Esq., of Witchingham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, and had, with several other children, an eldest son,

THE HON. HENRY CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON, D.L. for Norfolk, born July 12th., 1839, and married April 16th., 1872, to Amyle Rachel, only daughter of the Honourable Robert Frederick Walpole, M.P.













# CALEDON,

NEAR CALEDON, COUNTY TYRONE, IRELAND.—EARL OF CALEDON.

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THIS mansion was built in 1794, on the site of an old castle, the former residence having been situated nearer to the town of Caledon.

The house stands on a hill surrounded by a deer park and demesne of two thousand acres, well wooded, and with fine timber.

The River Blackwater flows through the place.

Two ancient bridges near the entrance are remarkable as the scenes of great slaughter in the old Irish wars.

The house contains a fine library, that formerly belonged to Percy, Bishop of Dromore.

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ANDREW ALEXANDER, Esq., who was attainted in the year 1689 by King James's Parliament, was followed by

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of William McClintock, Esq., of Dunmore, in the county of Donegal, and had numerous issue, of whom the third and youngest son,

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., after filling several important offices in India, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, June 6th., 1790, by the title of BARON CALEDON, of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone. He was further raised to the dignity of VISCOUNT CALEDON in November, 1797, and created EARL OF CALEDON January 1st., 1801. He married, November 28th., 1774, Anne, second daughter of James Crawford, Esq., of Crawfordsburn, and by her, who died December 21st., 1777, had issue, with two daughters, a son,

DU PRE ALEXANDER, second Earl, born December 14th., 1777, who married, October 16th., 1811, the Honourable Catherine Freeman Yorke, second daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, and died in 1839, leaving an only son,

JAMES DU PRE ALEXANDER, third Earl, born July 27th., 1812. He married, September 4th., 1845, Lady Jane Frederica Grimston, fourth daughter of James Walter, first Earl of Verulam. He died January 30th., 1855, having had three sons and a daughter, the eldest son being

JAMES ALEXANDER, fourth EARL OF CALEDON, born July 11th., 1846.



# DENBY GRANGE,\*

NEAR WAKEFIELD, YORKSHIRE.—LISTER-KAYE, BARONET.

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DENBY GRANGE is seated in a rich and fertile valley, through which winds the river Colne, and bounded by high hills, richly cultivated. This seat stands in the parish of Kirkheaton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and at the distance of seven miles from Wakefield.

Sir John Kaye, of Woodsome, Yorkshire, Knight, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet by King Charles the First, February 4th., 1641. He served that unfortunate monarch as Colonel of Horse, and suffered much both in person and estate during the civil wars, but happily survived the usurpation of Cromwell, and witnessed the restoration of King Charles the Second to the throne of his ancestors.

The second son of the second Baronet was George Kaye, Esq., of Denby Grange; he married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Saville, of Bryan Royd, in this county, and, dying in the year 1707, his son succeeded to the property of his two uncles, Christopher Lister, Esq. and Sir Arthur Kaye, Baronet; he assumed the name of Lister, in addition to his own, and became the fourth Baronet of this family; and upon the death of Sir John Lister Kaye, LL.D., Dean of Lincoln, who was the sixth Baronet, without issue, the title became extinct, but was renewed, December 28th., 1812, in the person of Sir John Lister Kaye, Baronet, of Denby Grange, sole heir to the estates of the families of Lister and Kaye, by will.

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SIR JOHN KAYE, Knight, living at the time of the Conquest, married the daughter of Sir John Woodsome, of Woodsome, in the county of York, and the elder of his two sons,

SIR JOHN KAYE, Knight, of Woodsome, married to the daughter and heiress of Sir John Copley, was succeeded by his son,

SIR ROBERT KAYE, Knight, of Woodsome, who married the daughter of Gaston of Sedbuer, and his son was

JOHN KAYE, ESQ., who by a daughter of Harley of Harley, left a son and heir,

ROBERT KAYE, ESQ., married the daughter of Plumpton of Plumpton, and was followed by his son,

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\* See View on the Title-page.

ARTHUR KAYE, Esq., who married Beatrice, daughter of Matthew Wentworth, Esq., of Bretton, and left a son and heir,

JOHN KAYE, Esq., living in 1585, who by Dorothy, daughter of Robert Mauleverer, Esq., of Wothersome, had a son and successor,

ROBERT KAYE, Esq., living in 1612, married Anne, daughter of John Flower, Esq., of Whitwell, in the county of Rutland, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Woodesome, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Ferne, Knight, and dying in 1641, left a son and heir,

JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Woodesome, created a Baronet by King Charles the First, February 4th., 1641. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Moseley, Esq., Alderman and Lord Mayor of York, he left at his death, July 25th., 1652,

SIR JOHN KAYE, BARONET, M.P. for Yorkshire, married to Anne, daughter of William Lister, Esq., of Thornton-in-Craven, heiress of her brother, Christopher Lister, and by her had issue

SIR ARTHUR KAYE, BARONET, M.P. for the County of York, who married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Samuel Marow, Baronet, of Berkswell in the county of Warwick, and dying without male issue, July 10th., 1726, the Baronetcy devolved on his nephew,

SIR JOHN LISTER KAYE, BARONET, of Grange, M.P. for the City of York in 1734, Alderman thereof in 1735, and Lord Mayor in 1737. He married twice, and by his first wife, Ellen, daughter of John Wilkinson, Esq., of Greenhead, near Huddersfield, had

SIR JOHN LISTER KAYE, BARONET, who served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1761, and dying unmarried December 27th., 1789, was succeeded by his half brother, (by the second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Richardson, Esq., M.D., of North Bierley in the West Riding,)

THE VERY REV. SIR RICHARD KAYE, BARONET, Dean of Lincoln, who married Mrs. Mainwaring, the widow of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq., of Goltho, in Lincolnshire, and daughter of William Fenton, Esq., of Glassho, near Leeds, but died without issue December 25th., 1810, when the Baronetcy expired. It was revived in the person of

JOHN LISTER KAYE, Esq., a son of the fifth Baronet, and to whom he had bequeathed the estates, who was created a Baronet December 28th., 1812. He had married, October 18th., 1800, Lady Amelia Grey, fifth daughter of George Henry, fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by whom he had a large family, of whom, at his decease, February 28th., 1827, the eldest son,

SIR JOHN LISTER LISTER KAYE, born August 18th., 1801, succeeded as second Baronet. He married October 21st., 1824, Matilda, only daughter and heiress of George Arbuthnot, Esq., by whom he had

LISTER LISTER KAYE, Esq., born September 3rd., 1827, married, May 25th., 1852, Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of the first Earl of Cottenham, and died April 12th., 1855, leaving two sons, the elder of whom,

SIR JOHN PEPYS LISTER KAYE, BARONET, was born in February, 1853.







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